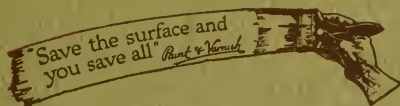




ACME QUALITY PAINTING GUIDE BOOK



ACME WHITE LEAD AND COLOR WORKS
DETROIT MICHIGAN



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ACME QUALITY Painting Guide Book

A Guide Book of Information
for Painters, Decorators, Architects, Con-
tractors and Householders by the makers of



Just Try This

Look around your home, select some surface that requires refinishing, then refer to index upon pages two and three to find place in book where information is given for finishing such surfaces. This will enable you to ask your dealer for the proper kind and amount of material required.

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ACME WHITE LEAD AND COLOR WORKS

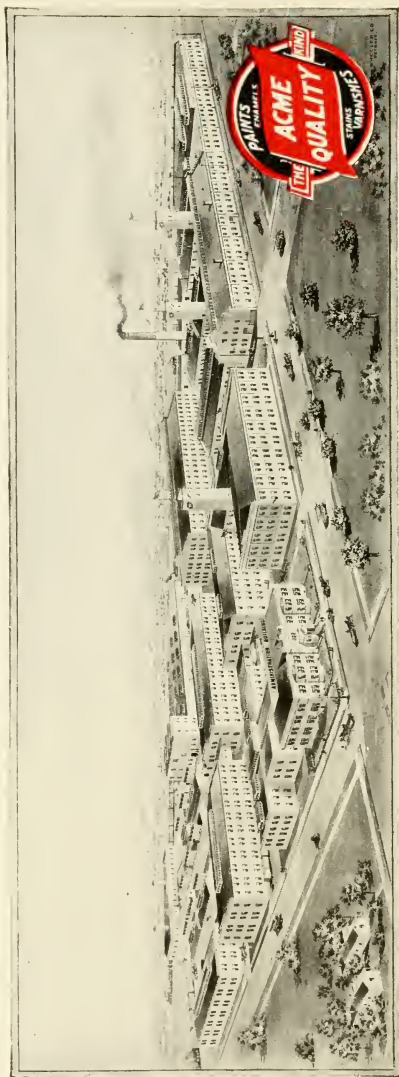
DETROIT MICHIGAN U S A

Contents

	Page
Exterior House Painting	9
General remarks regarding the best materials to use	9
Painting new wooden buildings	12
Re-painting wooden buildings	13
Painting brick buildings	15
Painting shingle roofs	17
Painting tin and metal roofs	18
Staining shingle roofs	18
Painting porch floors or steps	19
Painting blinds or shutters	19
Window sash	20
Exteriors of doors	20
Interior Woodwork	21
Varnishing new woodwork	21
Re-varnishing old woodwork	23
Staining new woodwork	24
Staining old woodwork	25
Enameling new woodwork	27
Enameling old woodwork	28
Floors	29
Varnishing new floors	29
Re-varnishing floors	30
Waxing new floors	30
Re-waxing floors	31
Staining and varnishing new floors	31
Filling cracks in floors	32
Staining and varnishing old floors	32
Painting new floors	34
Painting old floors never painted before	34
Re-painting old floors	34
Painting cement floors	35
Varnishing linoleum	35
Walls and Ceilings	36
Enameling walls and ceilings that are new or have not been finished before	36
Enameling walls and ceilings that have been finished before	36
Flat Oil Painted Finish for walls and ceilings	37
Tiffany Blends, stencils and hand-painted effects	39
Glossy, Oil Painted Finish for walls and ceilings	39
Kalsomining	40
Painting basement walls	40
Re-Finishing Furniture	41
Varnishing furniture	41
Staining furniture	42
Staining and varnishing furniture at one application	43

Contents—Continued

Re-Finishing Furniture—Continued	Page
Waxing furniture.....	44
Enameling furniture.....	44
Painting furniture.....	45
Polishing varnished surfaces.....	45
Picture Frames, Bric-a-brac, Etc.....	46
Varnishing.....	46
Staining.....	46
Staining and varnishing at one application.....	46
Waxing.....	47
Enameling.....	47
Radiators, Stoves and Other Metal Surfaces.....	48
Radiators, steam and water pipes.....	48
Stoves, ranges, stove pipes, etc.....	48
Bath Tubs and Surfaces Exposed to Water and Steam.....	50
Autos, Carriages, Wagons and Other Vehicles.....	51
Carriages and automobiles.....	51
Re-finishing automobiles.....	52
Enameling bicycles.....	54
Wagons and farm implements.....	54
Screens, Porch Furniture, Garden Tools and Blackboards.....	56
Window and door screens.....	56
Lawn and porch furniture.....	56
Garden tools and implements.....	56
Blackboards.....	56
Row Boats, Canoes, Launches, Sail Boats and Yachts.....	57
Canoes.....	57
Row Boats.....	58
Motor boats, launches, sail boats and yachts.....	58
Painting decks and floors.....	58
Varnishing decks and floors.....	59
Finishing spars.....	60
Finishing machinery, fittings, pipe rails, stanchions, awning frames, etc..	60
Finishing cabins and upper works.....	60
Finishing hulls.....	61
Enameling hulls.....	61
Definitions of Technical Terms.....	63
Helpful Hints for Home Painters.....	64
A List of Acme Quality Paints and Finishes mentioned in this	
Guide Book and sizes and colors in which they are sold.....	66
Brushes.....	71



Acme White Lead and Color Works, Detroit, Michigan, U. S. A.

Home of Acme Quality—The Largest Paint and Varnish Plant in the World

Acme Quality Paints, Enamels, Stains and Varnishes

Wonderful development has been made during recent years in the manufacture of Paints, Enamels, Stains and Varnishes, prepared ready for use. Twenty-five years ago the knowledge required to prepare and combine materials ready for application was confined to a very limited number. To-day the knowledge and facilities of that time appear both limited and crude. It would then have been deemed impossible to present in forms ready for use, Paints and Varnishes adapted for all classes and descriptions of work, such as are now offered in The Acme Quality Kind.

The Practical Painter and Decorator of to-day has many advantages over his predecessors. He finds ready at hand the materials best suited for any work he may wish to do. He finds it much better prepared and of superior quality than could possibly be produced by grinding, mixing and combining by hand as his predecessors were forced to do. He finds that the labor and expense of preparing materials have been greatly reduced, while quality and efficiency have been improved. He finds his knowledge of the proper materials to use and his skill in applying them, are fully supported by Acme Quality Paints and Finishes, which are the highest quality of materials that can be produced under modern conditions.

The Householder also finds it possible to secure Acme Quality Paints, Enamels, Stains and Varnishes perfectly adapted for finishing woodwork, furniture, floors and articles of every description in and about the home. These materials are offered in cans of all sizes, plainly labeled and with definite and simple directions for use, that render it possible to secure satisfactory results with a minimum of expense and labor.

Acme Quality products have become a household necessity, and the best dealers carry a complete line in stock, have color cards to make selections from, and are thoroughly informed on the proper materials to use for all purposes. The householder is thus able to keep the many surfaces about the home that are constantly becoming marred and shabby, in perfect condition, with very little trouble or expense.

We have classified the contents of this book so as to enable the reader to quickly find out the proper Acme Quality materials for finishing or refinishing any surface in any manner desired. The proper ways to obtain satisfactory results are fully explained. This information is not guess work, but the result of the practical experience of thoroughly competent and practical men with *Acme Quality products*.

To obtain Acme Quality results insist upon
securing Acme Quality Paints and Finishes

ACME WHITE LEAD AND COLOR WORKS
DETROIT MICHIGAN U S A



Perfect Finishes for
All Surfaces

If it's a surface to be painted, enameled, stained, varnished or finished in any way, there's an Acme Quality Kind to fit the purpose. For the best results from painting and finishing materials insist that the Acme Quality trade mark be on the label.



Surfaces In and About the Home that May be Refinished

We have compiled the following list of articles and surfaces in and about the home that should be re-finished occasionally with Acme Quality Paints and Finishes. Correct directions are given in this book for finishing in any desired style, also the kind and amount of material needed. This information may be quickly found by consulting the

complete index on pages two and three. We have tried to make the list complete, but may have overlooked some article.

Suggestions Invited. One quart of any kind of Acme Quality Paint or Finish will be sent free, carriage charges prepaid, to the first person advising us of a surface in or about the home that can be re-finished and which is not included in this list.

Aeroplanes	Broom Racks	Collar Boxes	Fences
Andirons—	Brush Handles	Colonnade	Fenders
wrought iron	Brush Holders	Columns	Firearms
Apiary	Buckets	Commodore	Fire Escapes
Aquariums	Buffets	Concrete Work	Fire Extinguishers
Arbors	Buggies	Conductor Pipes	Fire Fronts
Artificial bait	Buggy Tops	Consoles	Fireless Cookers
Artificial limbs	Bulk-heads	Copy Holders	Fire Places
Arbors	Burlap	Cots	Fire Screens
Ash Cans	Butter Bowls	Couches	Fire Shovels
Autos	Cabinets	Counters	Fishing Poles
Auto Tops	Cages	Cradles	Flag Staffs
Aviary	Cameras	Crates	Flashlights
Awning Frames	Canes	Cream Separators	Flat Irons
Axes	Candelabras	Cribs	Floats
Baby Boxes	Candlesticks	Cricket Bats	Floors, cement
Baby Buggies	Canisters	Croquet Sets	Floors, wood
Baby Jumpers	Canoes	Crutches	Flour Bins
Baby Pens	Cans	Cuff Boxes	Flower Boxes
Baby Walkers	Canvas	Cupboards	Flower Pots
Barns	Carpet Sweepers	Curtain Poles	Flower Stands
Barrels	Carriages	Curtain Stretchers	Flue Stops
Baseball Bats	Carriage Tops	Cuspidors	Fly Swatters
Baskets	Carriers	Cutters	Foot Baths
Bath Tubs	Cases	Cycle Cars	Foot Scrapers
Bath Tub Seats	Ceilings	Dashboards	Foundations
Bats	Cellarettes	Davenportso	Fountains
Beds, metal	Cement Work	Decoys	Frames
Beds, wood	Chairs	Desks	Front Doors
Bee-hives	Chanber Pails	Dog Houses	Funnels
Bee Cases	Chandeliers	Doll Houses	Furnaces
Belfry	Chests	Domes	Furnace Pipes
Bell Posts	Chicken Coops	Door Cheeks	Furniture
Benches	Chiffoniers	Doors, outside	Galvanized Iron Work
Bicycles	Chimney Corners	Doors, inside	Games
Bins	Chimneys	Door Plates	Game Boards
Bird Cages	China Cabinets	Door Screens	Garages
Bird Houses	Churns	Down Spouts	Garage Floors, cement
Blackboards	Cisterns	Drain Pipes	Garbage Pails
Blinds	Clocks, wooden	Dressers	Garden Tools and
Blotter Pads	Clocks, wrought iron	Dumb-bells	Implements
Blowers	Clothes Hampers	Dumb-waiters	Gas Fixtures
Boats	Clothesline Reels	Dust Pans	Gas Generators
Book Cases	Clothes Poles	Easels	Gasoline Cans
Book Racks	Clothes Racks	Eavetroughs	Gas Pipes
Boot Blacking Stands	Closet Seats	Egg Cases	Gates, iron
Boot Jacks	Closet Shelves	Electrical Equipment	Gates, wood
Boxes	Coal Boxes	Elevators	Go-carts
Brackets	Coal Hods	Engines	Golf Stocks
Bread Boards	Coal Scuttles	Evaporators	Granaries
Bread Boxes	Coat Hangers	Express Wagons	Grates
Bric-a-brac	Cobblers' Outfits	Fans	Grating
Brooders	Coffee Grinders	Faucets	Grill Work
Broom Handles	Cold Frames	Feed Troughs or Boxes	Grinders
Broom Holders	Collars		

Guns	Milk Houses	Saddles	Telephones
Gutters	Mills	Safes	Templates
Gymnasiums	Mirror Frames	Sap Buckets	Tennis Racquets
Gymnasium Apparatus	Models	Satchels	Tent Poles
Hair Brushes	Mop Handles	Saws	Thermometers
Hall Trees	Motors	Saw-horses	Tie Racks
Hammers	Motor Boats	Scales	Toilet Seats
Hamper	Motorcycles	Screens (window and door)	Tongs
Handkerchief Boxes	Mouldings	Settees	Tools
Handles	Mounting Blocks	Sewing Cabinets	Tool Chests
Harness	Music Boxes	Sewing Machines	Toys
Hat Racks	Music Cabinets	Sewing Tables	Towel Racks
Hearth Stones	Musical Instruments	Shades	Traps
Heaters	Niches	Shelves	Trap Nests
Heating Drums	Oars	Shirt Waist Boxes	Trays
Hinges	Oil Stoves	Shoe Blacking Cases	Tree Guards
Hitching Posts, wood	Oil Tanks	Shoe Horns	Trellises
Hitching Posts, iron	Organs	Shovels	Tricycles
Hockey Sticks	Ouija Boards	Show Cases	Tripods
Hooks	Out Buildings	Shutters	Trunks
Horse Blocks	Ovens	Sideboards	Typewriter Covers
Hose Reels	Paddles	Side cars	Typewriters
Hot-beds	Paint Boxes	Signs	Umbrellas
Hot Plates	Pans	Silos	Umbrella Stands
House Numbers	Pantry Shelves	Sinks	Urns
Houses	Paper Racks	Sitz	Vacuum Cleaners
Humidors	Parasols	Sleds, children's	Vases
Ice Boxes	Patterns	Sleighs	Vehicles
Ice Cream Freezers	Pencils	Slop Jars	Velocipedes
Ice Cream Buckets	Pedestals	Smoking Cabinets	Ventilators
Ice Houses	Pen Holders	Smoke Houses	Viols
Ice Tongs	Perambulators	Smoking Sets	Wagons
Implements, farm	Pergolas	Smoke Stacks	Walls
Incinerators	Phonographs	Snow Shovels	Wall Paper
Incubators	Pianos	Sofas	Wardrobes
Indian Clubs	Piano Players	Spades	Wash Basins
Indicators	Piano Seats	Springs	Washing Machines
Ink Stands	Picture Frames	Sprinklers	Wash Benches
Inside Steps	Picture Moulding	Stable Fixtures	Wash-tubs
Ironing Boards	Pigeons Coops	Stables	Water Buckets
Jardinier Stands	Pipes	Stairs	Water Coolers
Jars	Plate Racks	Stands	Water Hydrants
Kitchen Cabinets	Plate Rails	Stationery Boxes	Water Pipes
Knobs	Plumbing	Statuary	Water Tanks
Kodaks	Porch Boxes	Steam Pipes	Watering Troughs
Lacrosse Sticks	Porch Floors	Steps, inside	Weather Vanes
Ladders	Porch Furniture	Steps, outside	Well Curbs or Well Houses
Lamps	Porch Screens	Steps, iron	What-Nots
Lamp Shades	Posts	Step Ladders	Wheelbarrows
Lanterns	Potato Planters	Stones	Whips
Lattice	Poultry Roosts	Stools	Wicker Furniture
Laundry Tubs	Pulleys	Storm Doors	Wickets
Lavatories	Pumps	Storm Porches	Window Blinds
Lawn Furniture	Push Buttons	Stoves	Window Boxes
Lawn Mowers	Pyrography Pieces	Stove Boards	Window Frames
Leather Goods	Racks	Stovepipe Collars	Window Locks
Letter Holders	Radiators	Stovepipes	Window Panes
Letter Files	Railings	Street Numbers	Window Refrigerators
Lightning Rods	Rain Barrels	Sugar Bins	Window Sash
Linen Chests	Rain Coats	Suit Cases	Window Screens
Linoleum	Rakes	Sulkies	Window Seats
Locks	Ranges	Swings	Window Shades
Lounges	Razor Cases	Switch Boards	Win Jow Sills
Machines	Refrigerators	Tables	Wind Mills
Mail Boxes	Registers	Tabourets	Wine Cases
Mantels	Reservoirs	Talking Machines	Wood Boxes
Matting	Rings	Tanks	Woodwork
Match Safes	Rooft Cresting	Tea Wagons	Wringers
Measures	Row Boat Motors	Telephone Exchanges	Writing Boards
Medicine Chests	Rubber Goods	Telephone Posts	Writing Desks
Metal Door Mats	Rulers		
Milk Cans			



Exterior House Painting

The Best Material to Use

The impression still prevails to a very considerable extent in the minds of the general public that white lead (carbonate) is the best white paint for exterior painting. It is a fact, however, that a combination of white lead and zinc oxide, makes a much better paint, while the highest authorities and most experienced and progressive paint manufacturers, after careful investigation and exhaustive tests, have proved to their entire satisfaction that the *very best* results (durability and covering capacity) are obtained by the addition of a percentage of reinforcing pigment to the lead and zinc. These ingredients must be *thoroughly* amalgamated by means of powerful machinery and fine grinding. To them must be added the life-giving ingredient of all *good* paints—*pure* linseed oil—and sufficient dryer to insure proper drying qualities.

Tints, Shades and Colors must be made with a perfect knowledge of the chemical properties and activities of each ingredient. There are certain tints that can not be made upon a base of white lead (carbonate) alone without causing a chemical action which would result in the paint changing

color and destroying its wearing properties. There are certain colors (such as oxides) in which carbonate of lead and zinc white are *never* used. There are other colors (greens, reds, blues), in which carbonate of lead and zinc oxide either can not be used at all, or must be used in small quantities, in order to secure satisfactory results. It is entirely wrong, therefore, to assume that a paint is adulterated because an analysis shows either no white lead or zinc oxide or a very small proportion of one or both of these ingredients. We fully recognize the good qualities of carbonate of lead and oxide of zinc and use each as freely as we can where they may be employed without disadvantage to the wearing and spreading properties, non-fading qualities, beauty and uniformity of the paint.

Undoubtedly conditions of climate, character of surface to be painted, and other factors should be considered in the painting of exterior surfaces. We prefer, therefore, that for so important a matter as the exterior painting of a building, the skill and experience of a practical painter be enlisted.

Description of Materials

Acme Quality House Paint—In this paint, white lead, zinc oxide and reinforcing pigments are used in proportions which give the very best results. Acme House Paint is finely ground and reduced to a consistency *ready for use* with pure refined linseed oil, to which is added turpentine, dryer and the finest colors. Many advantages are derived from its use by the practical painter, and particularly by the consumer who can not readily secure the services of a skilled painter, and may wish to apply it himself. With the exception of the addition of linseed oil or turpentine for undercoats, the paint may simply be stirred and applied as it comes in the can. To the practical painter it means the saving of the time and expense of reducing lead, or lead and zinc, to the form of paint ready for use. Our special facilities and the large quantities in which Acme Quality House Paint is made, enable us to reduce the mixing and tinting, in fact every step in the process, to an exact science, with no chance for variation. Again, we make all our own colors and know them to be uniform in shade and strength. The chemical properties of every tint, shade and color are carefully considered in order to prevent any chemical reaction that would destroy the durability, covering properties, or beauty of

the paint. Every ingredient is tested before use. There is no opportunity for variation in our product. Our facilities enable us to supply the practical painter with mixed paint of the best quality at a lower price than he can prepare it himself, and he can secure exactly as much as he requires for any job, as it is put up in all sizes from barrels to half pints.

Acme Quality Strictly Pure White Lead—This is a stiff paste consisting of pure carbonate of lead ground very fine in pure linseed oil. It must be reduced to the proper consistency for use by the addition of pure linseed oil, turpentine, dryer and color, and requires the skill and experience of a practical painter to insure the best results.

Michigan Seal White (Acme Quality)—This is a combination composed principally of lead and zinc, with the addition of reinforcing pigment. It is ground and put up in the same manner as white lead. It also requires the skill of a practical painter to prepare for application. This brand is favored by those painters who recognize that a white of this character makes a better paint for general purposes than white lead alone, possesses superior wearing qualities, will spread further, and is also better adapted to resist the action of gases, salt water and sea air.

Color Combinations

Care should be exercised in selecting shades, as under certain conditions colors which harmonize perfectly would not be desirable. Select shades that will harmonize with your neighbors' but not be identical with theirs. Contrast is desirable in a neighborhood. Light shades lend prominence to a building. If your home is screened by trees or shrubbery, the lighter colors will make it stand out more strongly. The style of architecture

and the surroundings should receive consideration. Summer cottages which are usually built for pleasure or pastime, are given a brighter and more cheerful aspect by the lighter and brighter shades and tints. A stately city home in a prominent position would appear "filly dressed" in the gayer colors used for a summer cottage. It requires something more sedate to convey the tone of simple elegance which the owner and architect intended.



Painting New Wooden Buildings

Importance of the Priming Coat—The first coat of paint on new work is called the "priming coat." It is important that new wood be given a coat of paint as soon after being placed in position as possible. This prevents the wood from absorbing moisture, which, when dried out by the atmosphere and sun would cause the lumber to warp or crack. If this moisture were covered with paint, it would have the same effect on the lumber and would also cause the paint to peel off. Good paint will prevent moisture from *getting in*, but it can not prevent it from *getting out*. As the priming coat is the foundation for subsequent coats, it is important that it be of good quality and with plenty of pure raw linseed oil to penetrate the wood. Too often, cheap ochres ground in impure oil and wholly unsuited for the purpose, are used, with the result that the following coats (even when of good quality) suffer because of the false economy of using poor material for the most important coat of all.

Priming Coat for Galvanized Iron—When galvanized iron is used for cornices, gutters, etc., it should be primed with our Acme Quality Iron Primer. In the process of manufacture galvanized iron is subjected to treatment which renders it impossible for ordinary paint to cling to it properly, hence, we supply a special primer for this purpose. One gallon of Acme Quality Iron Primer will cover about 900 to 1000 square feet.

Number of Coats Required—A new wooden building should always be given three coats of paint. The first, or priming coat, should be very thin and two more coats are needed to properly cover the wood—no matter what kind of paint is used. When only two coats of paint are used—one priming coat and one finishing coat—it is necessary to make the priming

coat so thick, in order to cover the wood, that the paint does not have the proper elasticity and is almost certain to crack or peel off.

To Use Acme Quality House Paint

Priming Coat of Acme Quality House Paint—See remarks "Importance of the Priming Coat" on this page. Before applying priming coat, always cover knots and sappy places with shellac. Prime with the same color as will be used for the finishing coats. If surface to be painted is soft and porous, such as white wood or white pine, reduce each gallon of New Era Paint with from one-half to one gallon of pure raw linseed oil and one pint of turpentine. If wood is of a pitchy nature, such as southern pine, eypress, Oregon fir, etc., reduce each gallon of the paint with one quart of raw linseed oil, one quart of pure turpentine and one-half pint of benzole. If benzole cannot be secured, add three pints of turpentine. One gallon of Acme Quality House Paint reduced with a gallon of pure raw linseed oil (making two gallons of paint) will cover from 800 to 1000 square feet on wood surfaces, depending upon the absorbent quality of the wood.

For Tin Gutters and Water Pipes—Reduce paint by the addition of one quart of oil and one pint of turpentine to a gallon of paint.

Second Coat of Acme Quality House Paint—Before applying the second coat, carefully putty all nail holes, cracks and blemishes in the surface of the wood. Use good putty that will not shrink and fall out—Acme Quality preferred. To each gallon of Acme Quality House Paint add one and one-half to three pints of pure raw linseed oil and one-half to one pint of turpentine. The turpentine cuts the

gloss and enables the following coat to adhere more firmly and prevents "crawling." The exact amount of reducer varies according to the shade—dark colors taking more oil than light ones. Use the same shade on each part of the house as will be used for the finishing coat. One gallon reduced as above will cover about 1000 square feet of surface over priming coat.

Third Coat of Acme Quality House Paint—Apply paint reduced by the addition of from one-half pint to one pint of pure raw linseed oil to the gallon of paint. One gallon will cover about 800 square feet.

To Use Michigan Seal White (Acme Quality)

Priming Coat of Michigan Seal White (Acme Quality)—Reduce the Michigan Seal White with pure raw linseed oil in the proportion of six gallons to each 100 pounds, adding also one quart of strong turpentine dryer (Acme Quality "N" Japan Dryer is best) and one-half gallon of turpentine. If wood is very resinous or pitchy add from one quart to one-half

gallon of benzole, omitting a corresponding amount of linseed oil. Tint with color in oil (Acme Quality Colors in Oil—Master Painters'). One hundred pounds of white reduced as above will make nine and one-half gallons of paint, and cover about 500 square feet to the gallon.

Second Coat of Michigan Seal White (Acme Quality)—See that priming coat is perfectly dry, then carefully putty all nail holes, cracks and blemishes in the wood. Use good putty that will not shrink and fall out—Acme Quality preferred. Reduce by adding four and one-half gallons of pure raw linseed oil and one quart of strong turpentine dryer (Acme Quality N Japan Dryer is best) and one quart of turpentine to each one hundred pounds. Tint with color in oil (Acme Quality Colors in Oil—Master Painters'). One hundred pounds reduced as above will make seven and three-fourths gallons of paint and cover about 600 to 700 square feet to the gallon.

Third Coat of Michigan Seal White (Acme Quality)—Reduce in the same manner as for second coat, except that turpentine may be omitted. The covering capacity is the same as for second coat.

Re-Painting Wooden Buildings

To Use Acme Quality House Paint

First Coat of Acme Quality House Paint—Remove all loose paint from the surface to be painted. If surface is very porous, add one-half gallon of pure raw linseed oil and one pint of turpentine for each gallon of paint. One gallon reduced in this manner will cover 800 to 1000 square feet. If surface is smooth and hard, add from one to three pints of pure raw linseed oil and one-half to one pint of pure turpentine. The latter assists penetration and prevents crawling of following coats. A

gallon on such a surface will cover 700 to 800 square feet. Apply the same color to each part of building as will be used for finishing coat.

Second Coat of Acme Quality House Paint—We advocate two coats over old work, as the oil in first coat is largely absorbed by the old paint and sufficient oil is not left in the new paint film to insure durability. Reduce paint by the addition of from one-half pint to one pint of pure raw linseed oil to each gallon of paint. A gallon will cover about 800 square feet.



Painting Brick Buildings

Brick buildings are painted to secure a surface that will not absorb moisture, and to give a uniform appearance to the bricks. They are usually painted to show a flat finish (dull, without gloss). A gloss

finish is equally serviceable, but is apt to call attention to defects in the surface. Following we give instructions for obtaining either a flat or gloss finish.

Flat Finish for Brick Buildings Never Painted Before

Flat Brick Color is intended to imitate both the color and the dull appearance of brick.

The Priming Coat

Priming with Acme Quality Venetian Oxide in Oil—Reduce the Venetian Oxide in Oil by the addition of from five to eight gallons of pure raw linseed oil and one quart of strong turpentine dryer to 100 pounds of the Oxide. This will make from ten to thirteen gallons of paint and cover about 300 square feet to the gallon.

Priming with Acme Quality House Paint—Use Paint of a shade similar to the

finishing color (No. 120 is best), reducing gallon for gallon with pure raw linseed oil. One gallon of paint reduced in this manner will cover about 600 square feet on bare brick.

The Second Coat

Use Acme Quality Flat Brick Color for the second or finishing coat. This is offered in paste form and must be reduced with turpentine in proportion of 5 gallons to 100 pounds. This will make 10 gallons of paint and will cover 600 square feet to the gallon.

Flat Finish for Brick Buildings That Have Been Painted Before

Unless in bad condition, one coat of Acme Quality Flat Brick Color will be sufficient, and should be applied the same

as second coat for new work. If in bad condition, priming coat should be first applied same as with new work.

Gloss Finish for Brick Buildings Never Painted Before

The Priming Coat is the same as when a flat finish is desired.

To Use Michigan Seal White Lead (Acme Quality)

The Second Coat—Add $4\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of pure raw linseed oil and one quart strong turpentine dryer (Acme Quality N. Japan Dryer) for each 100 pounds of White.

This will make $7\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of paint and cover 600 to 700 square feet to the gallon. Tint with colors in oil (Acme Quality Colors in Oil—Master Painters').

To Use Acme Quality House Paint

Reduce by adding from one-half pint to one pint of linseed oil to each gallon of paint. A gallon will cover about 800 square feet.

Gloss Finish for Brick Buildings That Have Been Painted Before

Unless in bad condition, one coat will be sufficient. Apply same as *second* coat of Michigan Seal White or Acme Quality House Paint. If surface is in bad con-

dition, apply two coats in the same way as for brick buildings that have not been previously painted.

Painting Cement or Concrete Structures

Cement, concrete and stucco structures when unprotected from the weather deteriorate just as surely as wooden buildings.

Paint not only protects, but is used for its decorative value. The cold, gray, monotonous tone of cement or concrete can be easily relieved, architectural beauties can be accentuated and the structure protected from the deteriorating effects of rain, sun, frost and wind.

To Use Acme Quality Exterior Cement Finish

Preparation of Surface—Unless the surface to which Acme Quality Exterior Cement Finish is to be applied, is very hard and glossy no special preparation is necessary, except to see that all dust, dirt and loose particles are thoroughly removed.

If the surface has been troweled to a smooth glossy condition it should be treated with a solution of one part Muri-

atic Acid to three parts of water, which will give a good porous surface to which the paint will adhere. Wash off the acid solution thoroughly with clean water and allow the surface to dry before applying Acme Quality Exterior Cement Finish.

First Coat—Apply Acme Quality Exterior Cement Finish as it comes in the can, except on very porous surfaces where it should be thinned slightly with pure raw linseed oil.

Second Coat—The first coat should be dried thoroughly not simply dry on the surface, before the second coat is applied.

Apply second coat without thinning.

For first coat Acme Quality Exterior Cement Finish will cover about 300 square feet per gallon, depending upon the smoothness and porosity of the cement. For second coat and succeeding coats Acme Quality Exterior Cement Finish will cover about 400 square feet per gallon.

Roofs

Importance of Protecting the Roof—It is a noteworthy fact that the roofs of buildings receive less protection from the elements than any other part of a structure. This is all wrong. No part of the building is subjected to so great exposure as the roof, and it should be the last to go without protection from rain and shine. There are two ways of finishing the roof—paint-

ing and staining. As a protective measure, painting is the best and with Acme Quality Fire Retardant Shingle Paint there is a dual protection. From the standpoint of beauty, the rich shades and artistic tones which may be secured in stains are preferred by many. In the Acme Quality line we offer both.

Painting Shingle Roofs

To Use Acme Quality Fire Retardant Shingle Paint

New Shingles should receive two coats. One coat dipped and one coat brushed or two coats brushed. For dipping one gallon of the paint may be thinned with $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of naphtha. The shingles after dipping should be piled loosely so that the air can circulate through them and assist in the drying.

After the dipping coat has dried thoroughly the shingles should be laid on the roof and a finishing coat applied to the entire roof.

When brush coats are applied no thinner whatever should be added to the paint.

One gallon of Acme Quality Fire Retardant Shingle Paint when reduced as directed, is sufficient to dip about 1000 shingles. Shingles should be dipped about half of their length.

When brushed on the paint should be used freely so as to fill all imperfections and crevices in the wood. If applied in this manner one gallon will cover about 200 square feet.

To Use Acme Quality Fire Retardant Shingle Paint on Previously Finished or Unfinished Surfaces

Old Shingles if weather-beaten, stained or painted should receive from one to two brush coats depending upon the condition of the surface. When two coats are to be applied allow the first coat at least 48 hours to dry before applying the second. Brush coats should be applied freely and all cracks, crevices and imperfections that have been caused by weathering should be filled. When applied as a brush coat Acme Quality Fire Retardant Shingle Paint will cover about 200 square feet of surface to the gallon.

To Use Acme Quality House Paint

Priming Coat—Add one gallon raw linseed oil and one pint of turpentine for every gallon of paint, using same color as for finishing coat. Brush paint out well carefully covering ends. One gallon reduced in this manner will cover 600 square feet.

Second Coat—Reduce by adding from one-half pint to one pint of raw linseed oil to each gallon of paint. One gallon will cover about 400 to 500 square feet.

To Use Acme Quality Moss Green Roof Paint

Priming Coat on New Work—For first coat reduce with $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon of pure raw linseed oil to each gallon of paint. Brush paint out well, being careful to cover ends, sides and all portions of the shingle exposed to the weather. One gallon reduced in this manner will cover about 350 to 400 square feet of surface on the average shingle.

Second Coat on New Work—For second coat apply the paint as received in the can without the addition of any thinner. Covering capacity will be from 350 to 450 square feet, depending upon the condition of the surface.

Previously Painted Surfaces—Apply Acme Quality Moss Green Roof Paint as it comes in the can without the addition of any thinner, being careful to brush out the paint thoroughly. For refinishing previously painted surfaces one coat will usually be sufficient. However, if the surface is in an exceedingly bad condition a second coat may be applied after the first coat has become thoroughly hardened. One gallon will cover from 350 to 450 square feet of surface depending upon the condition of the surface.

To Use Acme Quality Barn and Roof Paint

Priming Coat for New Surfaces—Add one gallon of pure raw linseed oil, and from one-half to three-fourths of a gallon of pure turpentine or benzine to each gallon of paint. Brush this out, being careful to cover the ends and edges of the shingles. One gallon of Acme Quality Barn and Roof Paint reduced in this manner will cover about 450 square feet of surface on bare shingles.

Second Coat—Reduce Acme Quality Barn and Roof Paint by adding one gallon of pure raw linseed oil to each gallon of paint. One gallon reduced in this manner will cover about 800 square feet of surface on second coat work.

Acme Quality Graphite Compound (In Liquid Form)

Is sometimes used for shingle roofs, particularly in the vicinity of sulphur

springs, gas wells, and where exposed to salt water or air. It resists acids, alkalies, sulphur or gas fumes remarkably well. It is offered in natural graphite color only, which is a very deep greenish black. Reduce with one-half gallon of pure raw linseed oil to each gallon of paint. One gallon reduced will cover about 250 square feet on bare shingles.

Acme Quality Graphite Compound is also furnished in paste form.

To Use Michigan Seal White (Acme Quality)

Priming Coat—Follow directions for priming coat for new wooden buildings (page 13). The covering capacity will be 275 to 300 square feet to the gallon.

Second Coat—Follow the same directions as given for third coat for new wooden buildings (page 13). Covering capacity will be about 400 square feet to the gallon.

Painting Tin and Metal Roofs

Priming Coat—All brands of paint recommended for shingle roofs may be used for tin and metal roofs, but do not attempt to use Shingle Stain for this purpose. For priming coat, owing to the non-absorbent nature of surface, they do not require as much reducing as when applied upon wood, but should be reduced and applied in the same way as for *second* coat on wood. Their covering

capacity for *priming* coat, on account of the non-absorbent surface of tin and metal and the flat surface, is about double the covering capacity as upon shingles.

Second Coat should be applied the same as second coat upon shingles. Covering capacity of all the brands is from 10 per cent to 20 per cent more than covering capacity upon shingles, as no allowance need be made for ends and sides of shingles.

Staining Shingle Roofs

New Work

First Coat of Acme Quality Shingle Stain—As a matter of economy it is always best to dip shingles in bulk before laying them. Do not *soak* in the stain, but dip in and out as quickly as possible, thus saving the stain and hastening the

drying. Dip only about two-thirds of the length of the shingle. It is best to fasten a brush at side of dipping tub, on which to wipe shingles as they are taken out of the stain. Place shingles in loose piles after dipping so that the air can circulate freely and aid in drying. Two and one-half gallons of Acme Quality

Shingle Stain is sufficient to dip 1000 shingles. When shingles are finished, after being placed in position on roof, the stain must be brushed on in the same manner as paint. Keep the stain thoroughly stirred and be careful to cover edges and ends of shingles. A gallon of Acme Quality Shingle Stain brushed on will cover 150 square feet for the first coat.

Second Coat of Acme Quality Shingle Stain
—Two coats of Acme Quality Shingle Stain are recommended for new work. The second coat requires only one-half as much as the first and insures a much handsomer finish, beside making a more durable finish.

Old Work

We do not recommend Shingle Stain for

old weather-beaten shingles, blackened by age and exposure. Paint is best for such a surface. Nor can Shingle Stain be applied over paint and give satisfactory results. To appear and wear right the stains must be absorbed by the wood. Paint would prevent such absorption. A single coat of Acme Quality Shingle Stain applied over a surface previously stained is sufficient, however it must be remembered in staining previously stained surfaces that color of the undercoat of stain will affect the final appearance of the roof. For first coat, one gallon will cover about 200 square feet. The second coat will cover about 300 square feet.

Caution—Where water from roof is to be used for drinking or washing purposes we do not recommend the use of these stains.

Painting Porch Floors and Steps

To Use Acme Quality Veranda Floor Paints

These goods are made especially for such surfaces, being tough, elastic and reasonably quick drying. They are best adapted to withstand the hard usage to which outside floors and steps must be subjected.

For New Work—Two coats should be applied. To the first coat add one-half pint of pure raw linseed oil to each gallon. After 48 hours apply a second coat just as the paint comes in the can. The first coat will cover about 400 to 500 square feet to the gallon and the second about 600 to 700 square feet.

For Old Work—Unless the surface is in very bad condition, one coat is sufficient. Apply as received in the can. A gallon will cover from 600 to 700 square feet. If worn in places it is best to give the worn spots a coat of paint. Allow this coat to become thoroughly hardened and then go over the entire surface with finishing coat. If in very bad condition, apply two coats, reducing first coat with one-half pint of pure raw linseed oil for each gallon of paint.

To Use Acme Quality House Paint

Follow directions for applying upon wooden structures (pages 12 and 13).

Painting Blinds or Shutters

Acme Quality House Paint or Michigan Seal White may be used, and directions followed as recommended for applying upon wooden buildings (page 13). Green is by far the most popular color for blinds,

though in many instances they are painted to correspond to the body or trimming of the house. In Acme Quality House Paint we offer a "Window Blind Green" to meet the demand for this popular color.

To Use Acme Quality Bull Frog Green

This color is ground in oil (in paste

form), is very popular among practical painters for work of this description and especially recommended for opacity and beauty of color.

Window Sash

To Use Acme Quality House Paint

Window sashes are usually painted black, white, Ivy Green, or deep rich colors such as Copper Browns. These colors of Acme Quality House Paint may be secured in small packages, very little being required for this class of work. Apply just as received in the can. If desired, one of the same shades may be

used that is employed for the body or trimming of the house.

To Use Acme Quality Colors in Oil (Master Painters')

Many practical painters prefer to use color in oil for this work, reducing in the usual manner by the addition of linseed oil, turpentine and dryer.

Exteriors of Doors

To Use Acme Quality House Paint

The rule is to paint the exteriors of doors in the same shade as the exterior of the house and the same methods of applying should be followed.

To Use Acme Quality Varnish

The exteriors of doors are often given a varnish finish. This is particularly true when doors are of hard wood, such as oak or ash, and the natural beauty of the grain is to be preserved. For open-grained woods (such as oaks or ash), first fill with Acme Quality Paste Wood Filler, using natural, light or dark antique, light or dark golden oak, extra dark golden oak, extra dark antique or mahogany shade, according to taste. The Paste Wood Filler insures a level surface for the varnish. After 48 hours, use Sparkote, one of the Acme Quality Varnishes especially made to withstand outside exposure. Apply the varnish without thinning. After 36 to 48 hours apply another coat of Sparkote just as it comes

from the original can without the addition of any thinner. Let this stand 36 to 48 hours and then apply a third coat of Sparkote, which will produce a beautiful and lasting finish.

Close-grained woods such as pine, cherry, maple, etc., do not need to be filled with the Paste Wood Filler. See that the surface is clean, dry and smooth (sandpapering if necessary). Simply apply Acme Quality Sparkote as instructed in preceding paragraph except that the first coat should be reduced by the addition of one quart of pure turpentine to each gallon of varnish.

Graining—The plan is frequently followed where it is desired to imitate the appearance of expensive woods upon less expensive material. It always requires the skill of a practical decorator. The surface is prepared with Acme Quality Decorators' Ground Color, over which Acme Quality Prepared Graining Color is used and combed out with special tools to imitate the wood desired. When dry apply Acme Quality Sparkote as previously described.



Interior Woodwork

Varnishing Interior Woodwork

Acme Quality Varnishes are made in a variety of kinds. Each kind is made to fit some certain need or condition. The best grades of rubbing and polishing varnishes, as well as the less expensive flowing and gloss finish varnishes, are included in the *Acme Quality* line, and each is perfect for the purposes for which it is recommended. To obtain the best results, an experienced decorator should be employed.

All of the woodwork which is to be finished should be given a coat of good paint (*Acme Quality House Paint* preferred) on the sides and edges that are to go next to the plaster. This paint and the filler and first coat of varnish should all be put on before the woodwork is placed in position. This prevents the wood from warping caused by absorbing moisture from the new plaster.

Varnishing New Woodwork

The Finest Finish for Open-Grained Woods such as oaks and ash. First sandpaper the wood thoroughly and dust off clean, then fill with *Acme Quality Paste Wood Filler* to secure a level surface. The Filler is offered in natural, light and dark antique, extra dark antique, extra dark golden oak, light and dark golden oak and mahogany shades. Enough of the Filler for immediate use should be reduced with turpentine to the consistency of a heavy varnish. Apply with a stiff brush. If it sets too quickly, add a few drops of linseed oil. Do not cover more surface at a time than can be cleaned off before Filler hardens. After it has flattened (lost its gloss) rub off with burlap, rubbing across the grain whenever possible. Clean out crevices about mouldings, etc., with a

stick and cloth or stiff brush. One pound will fill 75 to 150 square feet. Allow 24-hours for Filler to harden. Then sandpaper thoroughly and dust off clean. Apply a coat of *Acme Quality Interolite* reduced in the proportion of one quart of pure turpentine to one gallon of *Interolite*. Allow 48 hours to harden, sand lightly with "00" sandpaper, dust off clean and then apply another coat as it comes in the can, which after 48 hours should be sanded the same as first coat. A third and finishing coat of *Interolite* should then be applied. This is all that is necessary, providing a "gloss" finish is desired. However, a "rubbed" (without gloss) or "polished" surface is usually demanded for the finest finish. A gallon of *Interolite* will cover about 450 square feet.

For a Rubbed Finish the second coat of Interolite should stand from three to two days and then be sanded lightly with "00", sandpaper and dusted off clean. The third coat of Interolite should stand from four to five days before rubbing. It should then be rubbed level with fine powdered pumice stone and water, or rubbing oil. Rubbing felt is used for rubbing. The felt is saturated with the rubbing oil or water and then dipped in the pumice stone and the varnish rubbed until the surface is of a uniform dull finish.

For a Polished Finish the varnish after being rubbed should be polished by rubbing with polishing oil and rotten stone, which will give a brilliant lustre. When polishing, the waste or cloth should be saturated with water and then dipped into rubbing oil and rotten stone. A rubbed finish should stand at least one day before polishing.

To Obtain a Rubbed Finish Effect by a Very Economical Method use Acme Quality No-Rub Flat Finish. This varnish produces a flat or rubbed finish effect and saves the labor and time of rubbing varnish in the usual manner. It is recommended when economy and dispatch are important factors and not as superior a finish in appearance as the rubbed effect produced in the regular manner. One coat over varnish of any kind that has been sandpapered smooth is sufficient. Acme Quality No-Rub Flat Finish should not be thinned—use it just as received in the can. A gallon will cover about 450 square feet. This finish can not be polished.

The Finest Finish for Close-Grained Woods such as pine, birch, sycamore, maple, cherry, cypress and cedar is obtained by applying three coats of Acme Quality Interolite. Reduce for first coat by adding one quart of pure turpentine per gallon. Apply second and third coats in the same way as for open-grained

woods. Interolite will cover about 450 square feet to the gallon.

Acme Quality Vul-K-Lac may also be used for a fine finish. It has a good lustre and may be rubbed and polished perfectly. Allow twenty-four hours between coats. The last coat may be rubbed after standing 48 hours. For very light colored wood use Acme Quality Extra Pale Finishing Varnish. Vul-K-Lac or Extra Pale Finishing Varnish will cover as much surface to the gallon as Interolite.

An Average Finish for Open-Grained Woods, such as oaks, ash, walnut, or mahogany. First fill the wood with Acme Quality Paste Wood Filler as described on page 21. Follow this with two coats of Acme Quality Light Hard Oil Finish. The undercoat should be sandpapered lightly and from 24 to 36 hours allowed between coats. This varnish is intended to be left in the "gloss" and impart a full level surface with a brilliant lustre. It may also be rubbed to a dull finish, or polished if desired. Light Hard Oil Finish will cover about 450 square feet to the gallon.

An Average Finish for Close-Grained Woods, such as maple, birch, sycamore, pine, spruce, cedar, cypress or redwood, is obtained by applying three coats of Acme Quality Light Hard Oil Finish. Reduce for first coat with one quart of pure turpentine per gallon. Apply second and third coats just as received in the can, in the same manner as for open-grained woods. Light Hard Oil Finish will cover about 450 square feet to the gallon.

An Inexpensive Finish for Open-Grained Woods such as oaks or ash. The wood should be filled with Acme Quality Paste Wood Filler, as described on page 21 and followed with two coats of Acme Quality No. 1 Coach Varnish. Reduce for first coat with one quart of turpentine for each gallon of varnish. Sandpaper lightly with "00" sandpaper after 24 to 36 hours.

Apply a second coat without reducing. This varnish may be rubbed. One gallon will cover about 450 square feet.

An Inexpensive Finish for Close-Grained Woods such as white pine, southern pine, maple, poplar, elm or spruce, may be obtained by first applying a coat of Acme Quality Liquid Wood Filler. Allow 10 to

12 hours to dry and then sandpaper lightly with "00" sandpaper, after which apply a finishing coat of Acme Quality No. 1 Coach Varnish. One gallon of Acme Quality Liquid Wood Filler will cover about 350 square feet on bare wood. Acme Quality No. 1 Coach Varnish will cover about 450 square feet to the gallon.

Re-Varnishing Old Woodwork

Removing an Old Finish—If the surface is in bad condition, with varnish cracked and marred, the old finish should be removed with Acme Quality Paint and Varnish Remover, which will leave the surface in perfect condition for re-finishing. Apply a liberal coat of the Remover with an ordinary paint brush. When the varnish becomes thoroughly soft remove it (if on a plain surface) with a putty knife, scraper or other blunt instrument. Wash the surface clean with cotton waste or cloth soaked in benzine. Should the surface not be perfectly clean, apply a second coat, or rub with cotton waste or cloth dipped in the Remover, then again wash thoroughly with benzine. For mouldings, beadings and ornamental work apply in the same manner, but in order to clean all crevices, remove with a stiff brush dipped in benzine. Should the finish be old and very thick or hard apply a coat of the Remover and after the paint or varnish has been softened scrape all of the loose material off, then apply a

second coat of Remover and let it remain until the under coats of old paint or varnish are softened, and you will be able to remove the old material.

The Finest Finish—After the old finish is removed, use three coats of Acme Quality Interolite in the same manner as for the finest finish for open-grained woods (page 21), omitting the Paste Wood Filler.

If the surface to be refinished is in good condition, sandpaper down to a level surface, dust off clean and apply two coats of Interolite, as above.

An Average Finish—Sandpaper surface smooth, dust off clean. Apply two coats of Acme Quality Light Hard Oil Finish in the same manner as described in connection with an average finish for open-grained woods (page 22), omitting the Paste Wood Filler.

An Inexpensive Finish—Sandpaper old finish smooth and apply one or two coats of Acme Quality No. 1 Coach Varnish. It will cover about 450 square feet to the gallon.

Staining Interior Woodwork

Beautiful and artistic effects are obtained by staining nearly all kinds of woods. The handsomer the wood the handsomer the finish. Either open-grained or close-grained woods may be stained with most economical and beautiful

results. A properly made stain brings out the flakes and furrows of handsomely grained woods. Surprisingly handsome results are obtained from inexpensive woods such as Southern pine, cypress and chestnut.

Staining New Woodwork

Acme Quality Art Wood Finishes are offered in a variety of artistic stain-effects such as weathered, flemishes, antwerp, mission and golden oaks, walnut and mahogany.

A Single Coat Finish is usually all that is necessary on any kind of wood. Apply *Acme Quality Art Wood Finish* as it comes in the package. First see that the surface of the wood is perfectly smooth and free from dust or dirt. Use a bear-hair or camel-hair brush. After standing from five to ten minutes, depending upon the absorbent properties of the wood, wipe off with a soft cloth. If a dull finish is desired, rub *thoroughly* with a clean cloth until all surplus stain is removed. Shellac, wax or varnish applied over these stains will enhance their beauty and lend life to the finish. This applies to all stain effects except Mahogany, which requires an undercoating of Mahogany Ground Color. Varnish should always be used over the Mahogany shade as it brings out the full rich Mahogany color of the stain. For this purpose we recommend *Acme Quality Vul-K-Lac*. The stain should stand from 24 to 36 hours before shellac, wax or varnish is applied. A gallon will stain 500 to 700 square feet, depending on the absorbent qualities of the wood.

To Shellac Over Stain use a single coat of *Acme Quality Shellac* cut one-third with alcohol. One gallon will cover from 400 to 600 square feet.

To Varnish Over Stain use *Acme Quality* varnish as described on pages (21-22). One or two coats of *Acme Quality No-Rub Flat Finish* are frequently used. This varnish imparts a lustreless rubbed effect, without the labor and expense of rubbing the varnish.

To Wax Over Stain use *Acme Quality Floor Wax* (called *floor wax*, but equally good for woodwork or furniture). It is prepared in thick paste form and is

applied with a soft cloth or cotton waste just as it comes in the can. After a few minutes, it should be rubbed briskly with a clean soft cloth to secure the proper polished effect. Open-grained woods should be filled with *Acme Quality Paste Wood Filler*, tinted to match the stain, before a wax finish is applied. Otherwise the wax is forced into the pores of the wood, resulting in a lack of uniformity in the lustre of the surface. The wax is very light in color and will not affect the most delicate shades of stain or the lightest colored woods. One pound will cover about 400 square feet.

Filling Open-Grained Woods such as oaks or ash is necessary when finishing coats of varnish or wax are to be applied over stain. The pores or depressions of open-grained woods must be filled in order to obtain a hard, level surface. Over the stain use *Acme Quality Paste Wood Filler* as described on page 21, *provided* varnish or wax is to be applied over the stain and a level finish is desired. Tint the filler to match the stain before applying. After filling allow work to stand 24 hours before proceeding with the finishing.

Staining and Varnishing with One Application—*Acme Quality Varno-Lac* accomplishes this result. In making these goods, stains are combined with good quality varnish so that the colors of expensive woods such as oaks, mahogany, cherry, deep mahogany, walnut, as well as fancy stain-effects such as Mecca Green and Turkish Red, may be produced upon such ordinary woods as pine or whitewood. Apply as follows: Have surface dry and perfectly clean. Apply with chiseled varnish brush. Allow 36 to 48 hours for first coat to dry and then sandpaper lightly with "00" sandpaper and dust off clean. Apply second coat in the same manner. The second coat can be left in

the gloss, or rubbed to a dull finish with powdered pumice stone and rubbing oil after standing from 3 to 4 days. If desired, twenty-four hours after rubbing it may be polished to a high lustre with rotten stone and polishing oil. One gallon of Varno-Lac will cover about 450 to 500 square feet. See directions for rubbing and polishing on page 22 under heading "Varnishing New Woodwork."

Acme Quality Oil Wood Stains—Oil stains are preferred by some decorators for producing imitations of expensive woods upon less expensive kinds. Acme Quality Oil Wood Stains are furnished in

oaks, walnut and mahogany, also deep mahogany. They are applied as follows: Have surface dry and clean. Apply stain with an ordinary paint brush allowing it to stand for a few minutes and then wipe off with soft cloth. This will give a uniform appearance to the entire surface. The longer the stain stands on the surface the darker the finish will be. One gallon of the stain will cover about 700 square feet. After 24 hours the coat of stain should be sanded lightly with "00" sandpaper. Acme Quality Varnish may then be applied. See directions for "Varnishing New Woodwork," (pages 21-22).

Staining Old Woodwork

To Use Acme Quality Art Wood Finish

The old finish must first be completely removed with Acme Quality Paint and Varnish Remover, as explained on page 23. This rule applies to painted, enameled, varnished or grained finishes, which would be completely taken off by the Remover, but would *not* apply to a stained surface where the stain had *penetrated* into the wood. The Remover will take off everything on the surface, but will not remove stain that has penetrated beneath the surface. When surface is perfectly clean, apply Acme Quality Art Wood Finish, as instructed for "A Single-Coat Finish" (page 24). Acme Quality Art Wood Finish should be applied upon a clean, absorbent surface to secure the true color of the Finish. If applied on wood discolored by previous staining, pleasing

results can not be promised, although pretty effects frequently result from using darker stains over lighter ones. A gallon will stain from 500 to 700 square feet.

To Use Acme Quality Varno-Lac

It is *not* necessary to remove the old finish unless it is in bad condition. If in bad condition it should always be removed with Acme Quality Paint and Varnish Remover as explained on page 23. Apply Acme Quality Varno-Lac as described under "Staining and Varnishing with One Application" on page 24. If the old finish is of a darker color than shade of Varno-Lac to be used, first apply a coat of Varno-Lac Ground Color. This will give a surface over which the true color of the finish will be developed. Allow Ground Color to stand 24 hours before applying following coat.

Enameling Interior Woodwork

Enamelled woodwork (in delicate tints or rich colors) harmonizes perfectly with draperies and furnishings and presents a hard, durable, non-absorbent surface. Dust and dirt do not easily cling to an enamel finish and it is easily kept bright

and clean. For both sanitary and artistic reasons it is one of the most desirable of finishes. It is largely used for pink, blue or pure white bedrooms as well as for ivory and white and gold reception rooms.



Enameling New Woodwork

To Use Acme Quality Enamel (Neal's)

The Finest Finish is obtained as follows: The surface must be smooth, dry and perfectly clean. Apply two coats of Acme Quality Enamel Primer (made especially as a foundation for Enamel—covers solidly, brushes out easily and fills the wood properly). If the finished work is not to be white, tint the Primer with a little of the Enamel which is to be used for the finishing coat. Allow 24 hours for first coat of Primer to dry hard. Then sandpaper lightly with "00" sandpaper and dust off clean. Apply a second coat of Primer, brushing out well. A gallon of Primer will cover about 450 square feet on bare wood and about 600 over first coat of Primer. Allow 24 hours to harden sandlightly with "00" sandpaper and dust off clean. Next apply a coat of Acme Quality Enamel (Neal's), flowing on a thin coat in long, even strokes with a chiseled varnish brush. Avoid "lapping" by being careful not to go over the Enamel a second time after it has begun to "set." Should Enamel not work freely, add a *very little* turpentine. Allow 48 hours for Enamel to harden and then rub with curled hair or sandpaper very lightly with "00" paper, after which apply another coat of Enamel. If a regular enamel-gloss finish is desired this is all that is necessary. The finishing coat of Enamel will cover about 450 square feet to the gallon.

A *Rubbed Finish* may be imparted by rubbing smooth with fine powdered pumice stone and water. Allow three to four days before rubbing. See directions for rubbing on page 22.

A *Polished Finish* may be obtained by polishing with rotten stone and water to a high lustre. Permit the rubbed finish to stand at least 24 hours before polishing. Use water instead of rubbing oil in

rubbing or polishing Enamel as oil is liable to cause discoloring. Directions for rubbing and polishing appear on page 22.

An *Average Finish* may be obtained by applying two coats of Primer and one coat of Enamel, as described for "The Finest Finish", the last coat being left in the enamel-gloss.

An *Inexpensive Finish* may be had by applying one coat of Primer and one of Enamel, the latter to be left in the enamel-gloss.

To Use Acme Quality Interior Enamel

Where a less expensive finish than that obtained by Acme Quality Enamel (Neal's) is desired, good satisfaction can be obtained by the use of Acme Quality Interior Enamel.

Acme Quality Interior Enamel is offered in a full selection of tints and colors. Use the same method of application as explained under Acme Quality Enamel (Neal's).

Acme Quality Interior Enamel may be rubbed or rubbed and polished if desired. Full instructions for doing this work appear under the directions for using Acme Quality Enamel (Neal's).

To Use Acme Quality Cabinet Enamel

Acme Quality Cabinet Enamel is intended for use where a particularly fine finish must be obtained. It is furnished in White and Ivory in Gloss Finish and Eggshell Finish. The practical decorator's experience and knowledge of the conditions must necessarily guide him in the use of the goods. The Gloss Finish Enamel may be rubbed or polished to a very high lustre. The Eggshell Finish produces a perfect matt or eggshell finish without the labor and expense of rubbing.

To Use Acme Quality Duronamel

This is a pure white finishing Enamel, but is adapted for outside as well as inside exposure. It must be applied

over a suitable primer and is intended only for the very highest grade work. It may be left in the gloss or rubbed to a dull finish.

Enameling Old Woodwork

To Use Acme Quality Enamel (Neal's)

An enamel finish may be obtained upon any old surface, whether varnished painted stained or enameled. First see that the old surface is in proper condition. A surface in good condition requires only to be sanded smooth, but if in very bad condition remove the finish with Acme Quality Paint and Varnish Remover, as explained on page 23.

The Finest Finish may be obtained by the use of two coats of Acme Quality Enamel Primer and two coats of Acme Quality Enamel (Neal's) applied according to directions for securing "The Finest Finish on New Woodwork" (page 27).

An Average Finish will result from two coats of Acme Quality Enamel Primer and one coat of Enamel, applied according to directions for securing "An Average Finish on New Woodwork" (page 27).

An Inexpensive Finish may be had by applying a single coat of Acme Quality

Enamel (Neal's). Flow on an even coat with a chiseled varnish brush, avoiding "lapping" by not brushing over the Enamel after it has begun to "set." A gallon will cover about 450 square feet. Should Enamel not work freely, add a *very little* turpentine—not enough to dim the lustre. This method of finishing will not do if the Enamel is lighter in color than the old finish. In that event follow directions for "An Average Finish," as explained in preceding paragraph.

To Use Acme Quality Interior Enamel

Acme Quality Interior Enamel may be used on old woodwork where a less expensive finish is desired. It is offered in a full selection of shades and colors.

Apply in the same manner as explained under Acme Quality Enamel (Neal's). Covering capacity is about 450 square feet of surface to the gallon.



Floors

A handsome floor goes far toward making a handsome room. No interior surface does as much when properly finished to emphasise the beauty of furnishings, draperies and rugs. On the other hand, there is no surface in the home, which, when marred and shabby,

detracts as much from the pleasing effect of the furnishings. All floors require attention to keep them in good condition, for no surface in that home receives such hard usage as that which is constantly walked upon and upon which furniture rests.

Varnishing New Floors

The Finest Finish for Open-Grained Woods such as oaks or ash. First sandpaper the wood thoroughly and dust off clean, then fill with Acme Quality Paste Wood Filler to obtain a level surface. The Filler is offered in natural, light and dark antique, extra dark antique, extra dark golden oak, light and dark golden oak and mahogany shades. Enough of the Filler for immediate use should be reduced with turpentine to the consistency of a heavy liquid. Apply with a stiff brush. If it sets too quickly, add a few drops of linseed oil. Do not cover more surface at a time than can be cleaned off before the Filler hardens. After it has flattened (lost its gloss) rub off with burlap or cloth, rubbing across the grain whenever possible. Clean out crevices about mouldings, etc., with a stick and cloth, or stiff brush. One pound will fill about 150 square feet. Allow 24 hours for Filler to harden. Apply a coat of Acme Quality Varnotile (the Acme Quality

floor varnish) thinned with one quart of pure turpentine to one gallon of Varnotile, brushing out well to form a thin coating, which is much less apt to crack and mar than a heavy coat. Allow 48 hours to dry. Sand well with "00" sandpaper and dust off clean. Apply a second coat of Varnotile without thinning. Brush out even and well. Allow 48 hours to harden, then sand lightly with "00" sandpaper and dust off clean. Apply a third coat of Acme Quality Varnotile as it comes in the can. This is the finishing coat and may be left in the gloss, rubbed to a dull finish or polished to a high lustre. One gallon of Varnotile will cover 450 to 500 square feet.

For a Rubbed Finish the last coat of Varnotile should be allowed to stand for four or five days and then rubbed with fine powdered pumice stone and water or rubbing oil. Rubbing felt is used for rubbing. The felt is dipped in the oil or water and then in pumice stone and the

varnish rubbed until surface is perfectly level.

For a Polished Finish, the rubbed finish should stand at least 24 hours, after which it may be polished with rubbing oil and rotten stone. A cloth or cotton waste should first be saturated in water, then dipped in the oil and then in rotten stone, the varnish being rubbed until a high lustre appears.

For an Average Finish or Open-grained Woods first fill the wood with Acme Quality Paste Wood Filler and then apply two coats of Acme Quality Varnolite. Thin first coat with one quart of pure turpentine to one gallon of varnish. Apply last coat just as it comes in can. Leave last coat in the gloss as described on preceding page.

The Finest Finish for Close-grained Woods such as maple and pine, is obtained in the same way as for open-grained

woods, except that no Paste Wood Filler is required. The first coat of Acme Quality Varnotile is applied upon the bare wood.

An Average Finish for Close-grained Woods—Apply two coats of Acme Quality Varnotile, reducing first coat with one quart of turpentine for each gallon of varnish. Allow 48 hours to dry. Sand well with "00" sandpaper and dust off clean. Apply a thin coat of Acme Quality Varnotile, which should be left in the gloss. A gallon of Varnotile will cover from 450 to 500 square feet.

Where the effect of a rub finish is desired without incurring the expense and labor of hand rubbing, use Acme Quality Dull Floor Finish, applying in the same manner as Varnotile with the exception that the Dull Floor Finish must not be thinned or reduced.

Re-Varnishing Floors

To Use Acme Quality Varnotile

First, thoroughly clean the old surface with soap and warm water to remove all grease, dirt or foreign substance. Then rinse well with clear water to remove traces of soap. Allow the floor to become thoroughly dry as moisture in the wood will affect the durability of the varnish. Sand surface smooth with "00" sandpaper and dust off clean. If cracks appear in

the floor due to shrinkage of the wood fill them with Acme Quality Crack and Crevice Filler as explained on page 32. Then apply a coat of Acme Quality Varnotile. This should be sufficient, unless surface is in very bad condition, when two coats will be necessary. Allow first coat 48 hours to harden. The finishing coat may be left in the gloss, rubbed, or polished if desired, as described under "The Finest Finish for Open-grained Woods" (page 29).

Waxing New Floors

Acme Quality Floor Wax should be used for this purpose. *Open grained woods* such as oak or ash should first be filled with Acme Quality Paste Wood Filler. Close-grain woods, such as pine or maple, do not require filling. Both open and close-grain woods should have a coat of equal parts of Acme Quality Varnotile Varnish and turpentine. If the surface is rough, it should be sanded lightly, before applying the wax. The varnish must stand two days before wax can be applied. Apply Floor Wax in a thin coat with soft cloth or cotton waste. Allow

it to dry five or ten minutes. Polish with clean cloth or waste, or weighted brush, rubbing first *across* and then *with* the grain of the wood. Apply a second coat in same manner. Three coats are used for the finest finish, giving the last coat an extra good polish. Never use soap and water to clean a waxed floor. A little turpentine applied with soft cloth will remove dirt, and wax may then be applied. Acme Quality Floor Wax is very light in color and will not discolor the lightest woods. One pound will cover about 400 square feet.

Re-Waxing Floors

With Acme Quality Floor Wax—This is a very simple process. It is not necessary to wait until the entire surface is worn and ready to be refinished but as worn places appear, they may be refinished by applying wax and polishing. It is best to go over floors occasionally with a light coat of wax and polish with soft cloth or

use a weighted polishing brush. If cracks appear in the floor due to a shrinkage of the wood, they should be filled with Acme Quality Crack and Crevice Filler as explained on page 32, except that Filler should be tinted to match the bare wood and applied before any wax is used.

Staining and Varnishing New Floors

New Floors, both open-grained and close-grained woods may be treated with either oil or spirit stains. The stains should always be covered with two or more coats of good varnish to protect them from the wear which they would receive if walked upon without such protective coating.

To Use Acme Quality Art Wood Finish

This is a spirit stain that penetrates the wood deeply, producing handsome effects in Weathered, Flemishes, Antwerp, Mission and Golden Oaks, as well as Walnut and Mahogany. The method of applying is fully described on page 24. Open-grained woods, such as oaks or ash should be stained *before filling* with Acme Quality Paste Wood Filler, as described on page 29. *Close-grained woods* do not require filling. Several coats of Acme Quality Varnotile should be applied over stain, according to the character of finish desired. See "Varnishing New Floors" (pages 29-30).

To Use Acme Quality Oil Wood Stains

These Stains also penetrate the wood. They are offered in Mahogany, Cherry, Deep Mahogany, Walnut and Oaks. For method of application see Acme Quality Oil Wood Stains (page 25). These Stains produce imitations of expensive woods upon less expensive kinds such as pine or white wood. Acme Quality Varnotile should be applied over the Stain, the number of coats depending upon the character of finish desired. See page 29.

To Use Acme Quality Varno-Lac

This finish stains and varnishes at a single application. It does not penetrate the wood, but covers the surface with a tough, durable varnish-gloss coating, showing the color and effect of such expensive woods as Mahogany, Cherry, Walnut, Light and Dark Oaks, Deep Mahogany and fancy stain-effects such as Mecca Green and Turkish Red. Open-grained woods such as oaks and ash should always be filled with Acme Quality Paste Wood Filler before Varno-Lac is applied. For directions for filling see page 29. Close-grained woods do not require filling. For method of applying Acme Quality Varno-Lac see page 25.

Staining and Varnishing Old Floors

Old Floors that have never been finished can not be stained to advantage with stains *that penetrate the wood* for the reason that the wood is usually soiled or worn. The soiled places can not be entirely obliterated by even a dark stain and the worn places, being more absorbent, would take up more stain and thus cause a contrast in the appearance of the finish that would be unsatisfactory. An old floor may, however, be re-finished satisfactorily with a stain and varnish combined, which does not penetrate the wood but covers the surface and obliterates all defects.

Acme Quality Art Wood Finish may be used to stain old floors *that have previously been finished*, provided the wood beneath the old finish is in good condition. If the finish is worn off and the wood in places has become defaced, a stain that penetrates the wood like *Acme Quality Art Wood Finish* should not be used. If the wood is in good condition, the old finish should be completely removed by the use of *Acme Quality Paint and Varnish Remover*, as described on page 23.

Filling Cracks—If cracks appear in the floor due to shrinkage of the wood, they should be filled with *Acme Quality Crack and Crevice Filler* *after the first coat of paint, varnish or stain has been applied*. The Filler is in paste form and before using should be removed from can and well mixed by working in the hands like putty and tinted to match the wood with stain or *Acme Quality Colors in Oil* (Master Painters'). Tinting the Filler will prevent the cracks from appearing like white lines after the wax or varnish has been applied, as in its natural state it dries to an ivory tint. Remove all of the dirt from cracks in the floor. Apply first coat of varnish, stain or finish, being careful to work the finish to the bottom of the cracks. Allow this to become

dry, then force Filler to the bottom of cracks with fingers or putty knife. Rub crosswise of cracks to smooth the Filler perfectly. Should Filler become too dry, add a very little raw linseed oil. Remove all loose particles and wipe off floor carefully with burlap or coarse cloth and see that the surface is perfectly free from unused Filler. Allow Filler to stand from 24 to 36 hours, sand smooth, after which *Acme Quality Varnotile* (our floor varnish) should be used, the number of coats depending upon the character of the finish desired. See directions (pages 29-30) for "Varnishing New Floors."

To Use Acme Quality Varno-Lac

Over an old surface in fairly good condition, sandpaper down to a smooth surface. Fill cracks (if any) with *Acme Quality Crack and Crevice Filler* as instructed in the preceding paragraph. If the old finish is of a darker color than the shade of *Varno-Lac* to be used, a coat of *Varno-Lac Ground Color* should next be applied. This will give a surface over which the true color will be developed and a much handsomer effect secured. Allow *Ground Color* to stand 48 hours before applying the next coat. Apply *Acme Quality Varno-Lac* with a chiseled varnish brush. Allow from 36 to 48 hours to harden. Apply a second coat in the same manner. The second coat may remain in the gloss, or may be rubbed to a dull finish with powdered pumice stone and rubbing oil after standing from three to four days. Twenty-four hours after being rubbed, it may be polished to a high lustre if desired, with rotten stone and polishing oil. One gallon of *Acme Quality Varno-Lac* will cover from 450 to 500 square feet on an ordinary surface. Directions for rubbing and polishing will be found on page 22.



To Use Acme Quality Varno-Lac

Over an old surface in bad condition, the finish should first be removed by the use of Acme Quality Paint and Varnish Remover, as described on page 23. If it is too much trouble to remove the old finish, cover it with a coat of Varno-Lac Ground Color, but the result will not be as good as if the finish has been removed. When surfaces is in proper condition, proceed with Acme Quality Varno-Lac, according to directions given in preceding paragraph.

Upon an old floor that has never been

finished, fill cracks and blemishes in wood with Acme Quality Crack and Crevice Filler (see directions on page 32). As such surfaces are usually soiled and worn, a coat of Varno-Lac Ground Color should be applied, to cover defects and secure a surface uniform in color upon which to apply finishing coats of Varno-Lac. Allow 48 hours for Ground Color to dry and then sandpaper smooth. After this apply Varno-Lac. The number of coats depends upon the character of the finish desired, as explained in preceding paragraphs.

Painting New Floors

To Use Acme Quality Floor Paint (Granite)

Floors of kitchens, pantries, laundries, steps and other surfaces to be walked upon are quite generally painted. Have the surface to be painted perfectly clean and dry. Apply the paint in a thin coat, brushing out well. If wood is very soft

and absorbent, reduce first coat by adding one quart of raw linseed oil for each gallon. Allow 36 to 48 hours for paint to become perfectly dry. Apply a second and third coat just as it comes in the can. One gallon on first coat will cover about 400 square feet and on the following coats about 600 square feet.

Painting Old Floors Never Painted Before

To Use Acme Quality Floor Paint (Granite)

The same method will apply here as explained in preceding paragraph for

painting new floors. If there are cracks in the floor due to shrinkage of the wood, they should be filled with Acme Quality Crack and Crevice Filler as explained on page 32.

Re-Painting Old Floors

To Use Acme Quality Floor Paint (Granite)

The surface should be thoroughly clean and dry. Apply the paint in a thin,

even coat, just as it comes in the can, brushing out well. Allow from 36 to 48 hours to harden and then apply a second coat in the same manner as the first.

Painting Cement Floors

Cement and concrete floors have a tendency to "powder up" and "wear away." The fine sand or powder which is almost always present on a cement floor is very annoying, to say the least. Acme Quality Cement Coater will prevent this wearing away and gives a hard, smooth, durable, sanitary surface very easy to keep clean. It is recommended for floors of kitchens, basements, garages, stables, factories, cold storage plants, office vaults, power houses, etc., also for use on all kinds of interior cement or concrete structures.

To Use Acme Quality Cement Coater

First wash or saturate the cement sur-

face to be coated with a solution compounded of equal parts, by weight, sulphate of zinc and water. This will tend to neutralize lime in the cement. Let the surface, after being washed, become thoroughly dry. This is important. After this apply Acme Quality Cement Coater. If the Coater is too heavy reduce with a very small percentage of turpentine or benzine. We recommend two coats of Cement Coater. In some cases however one coat will give satisfactory results. One gallon on first coat will cover about 300 square feet, and on second coat about 500 square feet.

Apply with a four inch wall brush and allow from 36 to 48 hours between coats for drying.

Varnishing Linoleum

To Use Acme Quality Linoleum Varnish

Linoleum should always be protected with varnish. It protects the pattern of new linoleum and keeps it looking bright and new. Varnish will not restore the pattern of old linoleum after it has once been worn off, but it will brighten the surface and protect it from further

wear. To apply, first have surface clean, dry and smooth. One coat applied just as it comes in the can will be sufficient unless the surface is in very bad condition, when two or three coats may be used to advantage. When more than one coat is used, allow 24 hours between coats for drying and sandpaper each coat lightly with "00" sandpaper and dust off clean before applying the next coat.



Walls and Ceilings

Enameling Walls and Ceilings that are New or Have Not Been Finished Before

Acme Quality Interior Enamel is offered in pure white and a line of delicate tints and rich colors. The method of application is as follows: Have surface perfectly dry. A coat of size will first be necessary to form a proper foundation for Enamel. Without size a plaster surface would absorb Enamel, giving a spotted effect. Use *Acme Quality Extra Wall Size* thinned one-third to one-half with pure turpentine or *Acme Quality No-Lustre Primer*. Apply with paint brush, covering surface thoroughly, being careful not to go over the same surface a second time after the size has set. Lay on smoothly and avoid brush marks. Next apply two coats of *Acme Quality Enamel Primer* tinted slightly with the finishing color, if the

finishing coats are not white. Allow 24 hours for each coat of Primer to dry. Apply a coat of the *Acme Quality Interior Enamel*, flowing on a thin coat in long even strokes with a chiseled varnish brush. Avoid "lapping" by being careful not to brush over the Enamel a second time after it has begun to "set." Should Enamel not work freely, add a *very little* turpentine. This is all that is required for an average finish, but if an extra fine finish is desired allow this coat to dry for 36 to 48 hours and then sand lightly with "00" sandpaper and dust off clean. Apply final coat in same manner as previous coat. A gallon of Primer over sizing will cover about 600 square feet and a gallon of Enamel over Primer about 500 square feet.

Enameling Walls and Ceilings that Have Been Finished Before

To Use *Acme Quality Interior Enamel*

If Wall Paper has been used remove it by thoroughly soaking with water, when it can be scraped off with putty knife or similar tool. Sandpaper the surface perfectly smooth and see that no particles

of paper adhere. Fill cracks, holes and imperfections in the surface with Plaster of Paris mixed with water. Size the surface and apply two coats of *Acme Quality Enamel Primer* and one or two coats of Enamel, depending upon finish desired, in same manner as for new walls or ceilings.

If the Old Finish were Kalsomine it should be washed off with warm water and sponge and the wall or ceiling sandpapered perfectly smooth. Apply one or two coats of Enamel according to the

finish desired.

If Surface were Previously Painted or Enameled sandpaper smooth and apply one or two coats of the Enamel according to finish desired.

Flat Oil Painted Finish for Walls and Ceilings

Acme Quality No-Lustre Finish is a hard, durable, flat, lustreless finish, suitable for decorating walls and ceilings, woodwork or any interior surfaces. It may be used on plaster, beaver-board, metal, or over canvas, burlap, or any wall covering.

Acme Quality No-Lustre Finish is all ready for use, spreads easily, flows on smooth and even and does not show laps. It is furnished in white and a complete line of attractive colors suitable for decorating walls, ceilings and woodwork, or any like interior surfaces. One coat is usually sufficient except where it is desired to apply a white or light tint over a very dark surface. In such cases two coats may be necessary. Very light tints can easily be made by combining any of the colors with white, or changes in shade can be made by combining two or more of the colors.

It is a particularly desirable finish to be used about the home, both by reason of its sanitary value and from the fact that on account of its superior durability the expense in refinishing is not incurred at such frequent intervals.

One gallon of *Acme Quality No-Lustre Finish* will cover from 400 to 500 square feet, one coat, depending upon the condition of the surface.

For Absorbent Surfaces—Note carefully. Good results cannot be expected from this or any other finish in the case of what is known as a hot wall, nor should any finish be applied on a green or damp surface. A newly plastered wall should be allowed to stand for at least thirty days.

The surface must be perfectly dry. We recommend that a newly plastered wall be washed with a solution of equal parts by weight of Sulphate of Zinc and hot water, and this then allowed to become perfectly dry before applying any finish. Do not use a glue size or you will be sure to have trouble.

A Priming coat is absolutely necessary in order to stop suction and absorption and provide a firm foundation for succeeding coats. All surfaces must be perfectly clean and dry, sanded if necessary, loose particles removed and defects filled with plaster. Apply *Acme Quality No-Lustre Primer* direct to the surface, adding no thinner whatever. The Primer may be slightly tinted with *No-Lustre Finish* of the color to be used for finishing coat. In this way it is very seldom necessary to use more than one coat over the Primer. This will thoroughly seal the surface, stop all suction and provide a firm foundation for succeeding coats.

Successful results cannot be obtained unless all suction is stopped on every part of the surface. When dry the priming coat should be carefully inspected and if any missed spots or flat spots appear as a result of not having been primed properly, or owing to some absorbent places in the plaster, or if flat streaks appear over a patch, all such places must be given an extra coat of Primer. Unless such places are thoroughly sealed with the Primer it will be impossible to secure good results with succeeding coats of *No-Lustre Finish*. The Primer should be applied more freely upon rough sand plaster than upon smooth hard finished plaster, as the sand finish

is more absorbent. In either case the entire surface must be thoroughly sealed and free from flat spots. Do not consider priming complete until the surface is uniform and of equal gloss all over. After the priming coat is thoroughly dry, which will require about 24 hours, apply a coat of Acme Quality No-Lustre Finish of the desired shade.

No-Lustre should be spread freely, flowed on almost like kalsomine with a round swinging motion of the brush. Be careful to avoid laps. We recommend an Acme Quality wall brush 4, 4½ or 5 inches wide. One coat of Acme Quality No-Lustre is usually sufficient, but where a light tint is desired over a dark color two coats will sometimes be required. Where two coats of No-Lustre Finish are to be used, the first coat should be reduced by the addition of one-half pint of raw linseed oil to each gallon of No-Lustre Finish. The last coat should be applied without the addition of any thinner whatever.

For Non-Absorbent Surfaces such as old plastered walls, old woodwork, old metal ceilings, old painted walls, also to finish new metal ceilings. It is best on all such surfaces, excepting new metal ceilings, to wash with soap and hot water and rinse thoroughly with clear water to remove all grease, dirt and the deposits caused by the fumes of cooking, gas or lamp burners, etc. The surface should be smooth and dry, all loose particles must be removed, and all plaster defects should be carefully cut out and filled with plaster. Any patched places should be given an extra coat of Acme Quality No-Lustre Finish Primer when dry to prevent the extra suction in such places.

In case the previous finish is a gloss finish, it should be sandpapered. In the case of old kalsomine finish it should be

removed with hot water, and the surface should be allowed to become thoroughly dry. When the surface is in perfect condition use as a priming coat for previously painted surfaces two parts of Acme Quality No-Lustre Primer and one part of Acme Quality No-Lustre Finish of the color to be used in finishing. This should be thoroughly mixed and should be brushed out thin and evenly, being careful to cover all the surface thoroughly. Allow 24 hours to dry and apply the Acme Quality No-Lustre Finish the same as on primed new work.

To Finish New Close-Grain Woodwork—The surface to be finished should be clean, dry and perfectly smooth. On close-grain woods such as Pine, White Wood, etc., the first coat should have added one pint of raw linseed oil to each gallon of Acme Quality No-Lustre Finish. Allow this to harden from 24 to 48 hours and apply a second coat of Acme Quality No-Lustre Finish without the addition of any thinners or reducers. In case it is desired to apply Acme Quality No-Lustre Finish over oak or open-grain woods, which have not been previously finished, it will be necessary to first apply a coat of Acme Quality Paste Wood Filler in order to close up the pores of the wood and form a smooth, even surface.

To use as an Undercoat for Enamel on Interior Walls and Ceilings—The first and second coat should be applied as specified in the preceding specifications. Twenty-four hours following the second coat the surface should be sanded lightly with "00" sandpaper, dusted clean and a first coat of Acme Quality Interior Enamel applied. Allow this to harden 24 hours, sand lightly and dust off clean and apply a second coat of Acme Quality Interior Enamel.

Tiffany Blends, Stencils and Hand-Painted Effects

Acme Quality No-Lustre Finish is the only proper foundation for securing the beautiful Blended and Tiffany effects, and for stenciled and hand-painted effects on walls and ceilings. This is work that had best be left for the practical decorator, or painter, who by using the Acme Quality Decorators' System can secure an effect in a durable oil painted finish that is equal in appearance to expensive hand-painted art work, and at an expense that is within the reach of any one who would consider the use of a good grade of wall paper. The designs produced for use in the Acme

Quality Decorators' System are the work of some of the foremost decorative artists, and are adapted for every class of decoration. The Acme Quality dealer is in a position to show you reproductions of these designs worked out in color, or if he does not have the full size design, ask the dealer to show you the Acme Quality Decorators' System catalog. The results as shown can be easily obtained by the practical painter or by one who has had practical experience in painting and decorating. Even if they have had no previous experience in this particular class of work.

Glossy Oil-Painted Finish for Walls and Ceilings

On the plastered walls of kitchens, lavatories, stairways, laundry-rooms, etc. where a gloss finish but not an enamel finish is desired Acme Quality House Paint is recommended.

Priming Coat—Apply a priming coat of Acme Quality No-Lustre Finish Primer in accordance with instructions given on page 37, if the surface has not been previously finished.

For surfaces that have been previously painted no priming coat will be required, but the surface should be thoroughly washed with soap, and hot water to remove all grease and dirt caused by the fumes of cooking, gas, lamp burners, etc., and then rinsed thoroughly with cold water.

In the case of papered or kalsomined walls soak off the old paper or wash off the kalsomine, allow the surface to become

thoroughly dry and proceed as for new work.

Finishing Coat—Apply one or two coats of Acme Quality House Paint of the desired shade, reducing the paint before application by the addition of from $\frac{1}{2}$ -pint to $1\frac{1}{2}$ -pints of turpentine to each gallon of paint. Brush the paint out in smooth even coats and allow each coat to become thoroughly hardened before applying succeeding coat.

Acme Quality No-Lustre Finish Primer will cover from 400 to 500 square feet of surface one coat depending upon the condition of the surface.

Acme Quality House Paint will cover from 750 to 1000 square feet of surface per gallon depending upon the condition of the surface and whether the surface to be painted is smooth hard plaster or rough sand finish.

Kalsomining

Acme Quality Kalsomine is put up in the form of a dry powder. It gives a soft, flat, artistic effect and at the same time is absolutely sanitary—which can not be said of wall papers and burlaps. However the finish can not be washed when it becomes soiled. To prepare for application:—*New Work* should first be sized. For sizing we recommend *Acme Quality Liquid Wood Filler* or *Acme Quality Extra Wall Sizing*. Let the sizing dry at least 24 hours before applying *Kalsomine*.

Old Work—Thoroughly remove all grease and all old *Kalsomine* or loose whitewash. Size, if not already sized.

To secure the best results the directions for mixing which are printed on each package, should be carefully followed.

Apply with *kalsomine* brush. A five-pound package will cover about 450 square feet on smooth walls over a sized or previously finished surface. Offered in white and a variety of handsome, delicate tints and rich colors.

Painting Basement Walls of Brick or Cement

To Use *Acme Quality Cement Coater*. See instructions for applying *Acme Quality*

Cement Coater on page 35.

If it's a surface to be painted, enameled,
stained, varnished or finished in any
way, there's an *Acme Quality*
Kind to fit the purpose.



Re-Finishing Furniture

Varnishing Furniture

Varnishes for furniture differ in accordance with the character of the finish desired. There are three kinds of varnish finishes: Gloss Finish, Rubbed Finish and Polished Finish. A *Gloss Finish* means that varnish

has been left in the gloss as applied. A *Rubbed Finish* means that varnish has been rubbed to a smooth dull finish and a *Polished Finish* means that after rubbing, the varnish has been polished to a brilliant lustre.

Acme Quality Furniture Varnishes

Are adapted for obtaining a Gloss Finish upon furniture of all kinds where the articles do not demand a rubbed or polished finish. These latter finishes can not be obtained satisfactorily by the use of "Furniture" varnishes.

To apply upon an article where the finish is badly cracked, scratched or marred, first remove the old finish with Acme Quality Paint and Varnish Remover, as explained on page 23. When the sur-

face is perfectly clean and smooth, two coats of Furniture Varnish should be applied with a chiseled varnish brush. Allow the first coat to stand for 24 hours, then sand lightly with "00" sandpaper; then apply the second coat. If the old finish is in fairly good condition, one coat of Acme Quality Furniture Varnish will be sufficient. The old finish, however, must be sandpapered smooth and be perfectly clean before applying the Varnish.

Acme Quality Hard Oil Finishes

Are varnishes which may be used to obtain a gloss finish or may be rubbed and polished. They are adapted for all kinds of furniture where an excellent finish is desired.

To Obtain a Gloss Finish the old finish, if badly scratched or marred, should first be removed with Acme Quality Paint and Varnish Remover, as explained on page 23. When the surface is perfectly clean and smooth, apply two coats of Acme Quality

Hard Oil Finish, using a chiseled varnish brush. Allow from 24 to 36 hours to harden and then sand lightly with "00" sandpaper; then apply the second coat. If the old finish is in fairly good condition, first sand it smooth with "00" sandpaper, dust clean and apply only one coat of Hard Oil Finish.

To Obtain a Rubbed Finish the same method should be employed as for a gloss finish, except that two coats of Acme

Quality Hard Oil Finish are necessary whether the old finish is entirely removed or merely sandpapered smooth. After the second coat has stood for three days, it should be rubbed with powdered pumice stone and water or rubbing oil. Use rubbing felt for rubbing, first dipping into the oil or water and then into pumice stone and rubbing until imperfections are removed and surface is smooth and level.

To Obtain a Polished Finish the surface which has been rubbed should stand for at least 24 hours. It should then be polished with powdered rotten stone and polishing oil or water until a high lustre appears. When polishing, cotton waste or a soft cloth should be saturated with water and then dipped into polishing oil

and rotten stone and the varnish rubbed until a high lustre appears.

To Obtain a Rubbed Finish Effect by a Very Economical Method use Acme Quality No-Rub Flat Finish. This varnish produces a flat or rubbed effect and saves the labor and time of rubbing the varnish with pumice stone and oil in the usual manner. It is recommended when economy and time are important and is not as superior in appearance as the rubbed effect produced in the regular manner. One coat over an old finish that has been sanded smooth is sufficient. Apply two coats when the old finish has been completely removed down to the bare wood. Allow 24 hours for the first coat to harden, then sand lightly and apply second coat. This finish can not be polished.

Acme Quality Vul-K-Lac

The Finest Finish for Dining Room Tables, Sideboards and Fine Furniture—Acme Quality Vul-K-Lac will give the very finest rubbed and polished finishes upon fine furniture, such as dining room tables, sideboards, etc. If the old finish is in bad condition remove with Acme Quality Paint and Varnish Remover as explained on page 23. If the old finish is in fairly good condition, sandpaper smooth.

Apply two coats of Acme Quality Vul-K-Lac whether you remove old finish or not. Allow 24 hours for the first coat to dry, then sand lightly with "00" sandpaper and dust clean. Apply second coat. Allow the second coat to stand 48 hours and then rub as described on the *preceding page*. The finish may be left in this state, if desired, or 24 hours after rubbing, it may be polished as described above.

Staining Furniture

To Use Acme Quality Art Wood Finish

The old finish (whether varnished, painted, or enameled) should first be removed with Acme Quality Paint and Varnish Remover, as described on page 23. When surface is perfectly clean and smooth, apply a single coat of any of the handsome Mission, Weathered, Flemish, or other artistic stain-effects in which Acme Quality Art Wood Finishes are offered. Directions for applying appear on page 24. Should the old finish be a

stain that has penetrated the wood (such a finish can not be removed with a Paint and Varnish Remover) Art Wood Finish may be applied over it and very pretty effects are frequently secured in this manner, although the results will not be the same color as when applied upon an unfinished surface. The color of the old stain affects the new finish. It is best to use a color of Art Wood Finish that is darker than the old stain. Shellac, wax or varnish applied over these stains will enhance the beauty of the stain and lend life to the finish.

To Shellac Over Stain use a single coat of Acme Quality Shellac cut one-third with denatured or wood alcohol.

To Varnish Over Stain use Acme Quality Varnish as described on page 24. One or two coats of Acme Quality No-Rub Flat Finish are frequently used. This varnish imparts a lustreless, rubbed effect, without the labor and expense of rubbing the varnish.

To Wax Over Stain use Acme Quality

Floor Wax (called "floor" wax but equally good for woodwork or furniture). It is prepared in a thick paste form and is applied with a soft cloth or cotton waste just as it comes in the can. After being applied a few minutes, it should be rubbed briskly with a clean soft cloth to give the proper polished effect. The wax is very light in color and will not affect the most delicate shades of stain or the lightest colored woods.

Staining and Varnishing Furniture at One Application

Acme Quality Varno-Lac is offered for this purpose. In making this finish, stains are combined with a good quality of varnish in such a manner that the colors of expensive woods, such as the oaks, mahogany, cherry, walnut, as well as many fancy stain-effects such as Mecca Green and Turkish Red, may be produced over an old finish, whether painted, stained, varnished or enameled, as well as upon an unfinished surface. It is *not* necessary to remove the old finish unless it is in bad condition, (cracked, badly marred and defaced, or worn through). If in bad condition, it should always be removed with Acme Quality Paint and Varnish Remover, as explained on page 23. If old finish is not to be removed sandpaper smooth with "00" sandpaper. Have surface dry and clean. Apply Varno-Lac with chiseled varnish brush. If the old finish is of a darker shade than the shade of Varno-Lac to be used, a coat of Varno-Lac Ground Color should first be applied. This Ground Color covers the surface solidly, covering bad spots of color or other blemishes, and giving a uniform color over which Varno-Lac Stains will appear to the best advantage. Allow

Ground Color to stand 48 hours before applying following coat. Allow 36 to 48 hours for first coat of Varno-Lac Stain to dry and then sandpaper lightly with "00" sandpaper and dust off clean. Apply a second coat in the same manner as first. If a rubbed or polished finish is desired, the last coat of Varno-Lac may be rubbed after standing 3 to 4 days, and polished 24 hours after rubbing. *To rub* use powdered pumice stone and rubbing oil or water. Saturate rubbing felt in the oil or water, dip in the pumice stone and rub Varno-Lac until surface is perfectly level. *To polish* allow the rubbed surface to stand 24 hours, then polish with powdered rotten stone and polishing oil until a high lustre appears.

When Quick Results are Desired Use Acme Quality Varnish Stains (Davies'). They also may be used for staining and varnishing at a single application, but differ from Acme Quality Varno-Lac in drying more quickly (24 hours is sufficient between coats) and are not adapted for producing a rubbed or polished finish. They impart an excellent varnish-stain finish where quick results are demanded. The method of application is same as for Varno-Lac.

Waxing Furniture

Acme Quality Floor Wax (called "floor" wax, but equally good for furniture or woodwork) is an excellent finish for varnished, shellaced, or stained furniture that has become dimmed, marred or worn. It fills and hides scratches and defects and gives a hard lustrous finish easy to keep bright and clean. Prepared in a thick paste form and is applied with a

soft cloth or cotton waste just as it comes in can. After being applied a few minutes, it should be rubbed briskly with a clean soft cloth to secure the proper polished effect. The Wax will not affect the most delicate shades of stain or lightest colored woods. It is so economical, imparts such a satisfactory finish and is so easily applied, that it should always be kept in the home.

Enameling Furniture

Acme Quality Enamel (Neal's) will impart a perfect Enamel finish upon any previously finished surface whether varnished, painted, stained or enameled. First see that the old finish is in proper condition to secure good results. A surface in good condition requires only to be sandpapered smooth and until the lustre of the original finish is entirely removed. If surface is in very bad condition it should be removed with *Acme Quality Paint and Varnish Remover*, as explained on page 23.

The Finest Finish may be obtained in the following manner: When surface is in proper condition, apply two coats of *Acme Quality Enamel Primer*, slightly tinted with the finishing color, if the finishing coats are not white. Allow 24 hours for each coat to dry, then sand lightly with "00" sandpaper and dust off clean. Next apply a coat of *Acme Quality Enamel* (Neal's). Flow on thin with a chiseled varnish brush. Avoid "lapping" by not brushing over the Enamel after it has begun to "set." Should Enamel not work freely, add a *very little* turpentine. Allow 48 hours for Enamel to harden and then rub with curled hair or with pumice stone and water. Apply the next and final coat in the same manner. If a regular enamel-gloss finish is desired, this is all that is necessary.

A Rubbed Finish may be imparted by

rubbing smooth with powdered pumice stone and water. Use a piece of rubbing felt kept well saturated with water and dip in pumice stone, rubbing surface smooth and removing brush marks. Allow Enamel to stand three to four days before rubbing.

A Polished Finish may be obtained by polishing with powdered rotten stone and water. Use soft cloth or cotton waste, kept well saturated with water and dip in rotten stone, rubbing surface until a high lustre appears. Allow the "rubbed" finish to stand at least 24 hours before polishing.

A higher lustre may be obtained when colored Enamels are used, if polishing oil is used in polishing instead of water, but polishing oil should not be used with White Enamel. To procure a pure white finish take particular care to keep the work scrupulously clean and use only clear water, pumice stone and rotten stone in rubbing and polishing.

An Average Finish may be obtained by applying two coats of Primer and one coat of Enamel, as described on *preceding* page, the last coat being left in the enamel-gloss.

An Inexpensive Finish may be had by applying *Acme Quality Interior Enamel*, flowing on evenly with a chiseled varnish brush. Should the Enamel not work freely, add a *very little* pure turpentine, but not enough to dim the lustre.

Painting Furniture

Acme Quality Household Paints are offered for painting kitchen and laundry furniture and many things about the home, such as benches, kitchen tables, flower stands and pots, shelves, toys and miscellaneous things that become worn and shabby and require "fixing up" from time to time. These goods are put up in "easy-to-open and close" cans, which keep paint that may be left over in good condition

for future use. They are made in a line of appropriate colors, are easily applied with an ordinary paint brush and dry quickly with handsome lustre. To apply, first see that old finish is perfectly clean, dry and smooth, and apply one or two coats of paint, according to finish desired. If two coats are applied, allow first to dry 24 to 48 hours before applying second.

Polishing Varnished Furniture

Acme Quality Furniture Polish is used for renewing the polish of furniture, pianos, woodwork and all varnished surfaces. It thoroughly cleanses the surface and at the same time imparts a brilliant lustre. It is a clear, transparent liquid drying almost

instantly and therefore does not gather dust. For this reason it is far preferable to thick, heavy, gummy substances, sometimes offered as furniture polishes. Apply with a soft cloth or waste, and rub immediately with clean waste or soft cloth.

**If it's a surface to be painted, enameled,
stained, varnished or finished in any
way, there's an Acme Quality
Kind to fit the purpose.**



Picture Frames, Bric-a-brac, Etc.

There are many articles about every home which, becoming worn and marred, are either discarded or placed in out of the way corners, because they are considered too shabby or out of date to correspond with other furnishings. The garret or store room of the average home contains many articles that have "seen their best days," which could, with very little trouble or expense, be made beautiful

as well as useful. Acme Quality Paints, Enamels, Stains and Varnishes offer an easy and inexpensive means of renewing old things of this character. They *make it easy* for anybody to obtain good results, and simple though complete and correct directions appear upon every can. Following we give information in regard to various methods of finishing that will indicate the possibilities in this direction.

Varnishing

To Re-varnish an Old Varnished Surface—Follow the directions given for

re-varnishing old furniture, on page 41.

Staining Picture Frames, Bric-a-brac, Etc.

Changing a Varnish, Enamel or Paint Finish to a Stain Finish—Remove the old finish completely with Acme Quality Paint and Varnish Remover, as directed on page 23. When the surface is perfectly clean and smooth apply a single coat of the handsome Mission, Weathered, Flemish, or other artistic stain-effects

in which Acme Quality Art Wood Finishes are offered. Directions for applying appear on page 24. Nothing further is absolutely necessary, but as a protection for this Stain and to enhance its beauty we recommend that it be shellacked, varnished or waxed, as instructed on page 24.

Staining and Varnishing Picture Frames, Etc. at One Application

Acme Quality Varno-Lac is offered for this purpose. Follow directions for "stain-

ing and varnishing furniture at one application," on page 43.

Waxing Picture Frames, Bric-a-brac, Etc.

Acme Quality Floor Wax (called "floor" wax, but equally good for furniture or wood-work) is an excellent finish for varnished, shellaced or stained surfaces of all kinds that have become dimmed, marred or worn.

It fills and hides scratches and defects and gives a hard lustrous finish not easily marred and easy to keep bright and clean. To apply, follow directions under heading, "Waxing Furniture," on page 44.

Enameling Picture Frames, Bric-a-brac, Etc.

Acme Quality Interior Enamel or *Neal's Enamel* (*Acme Quality*) will impart a perfect enamel finish upon any previously fin-

ished surface, whether varnished, painted, stained or enameled. Follow directions for "Enameling Furniture," on page 44.

If it's a surface to be painted, enameled,
stained, varnished or finished in any
way, there's an **Acme Quality**
Kind to fit the purpose.



Radiators, Stoves and Other Metal Surfaces

Radiators, Steam and Water Pipes

For a Handsome Silver Finish use Acme Quality Aluminum Enamel—This is composed of finely powdered aluminum, combined with a vehicle that will withstand extreme heat, and is so elastic as to admit of expansion and contraction due to extremes of temperature. It is very tenacious and a single coat covers an unfinished surface solidly. It imparts a bright, handsome finish that is not easily tarnished and is very durable. The method of application is very simple. See that surface is clean and dry. Stir thoroughly and keep well stirred while in use. Use a flat camel-hair or bear-hair

brush. It can be applied successfully upon any metal, earthenware or wood surface and over any old finish.

For a Brilliant Gold Effect—Mix dry bronze with Acme Quality Brenzing Liquid to the consistency of thin paint. The bronze should be of a fine grade to insure brilliancy and a fine finish. Apply in the same manner as Acme Quality Aluminum Enamel. A single coat forms a solid, brilliant covering that will resist great heat and extremes of temperature and can be applied successfully upon metal, earthenware, wood or over old finishes of all kinds.

Stoves, Ranges, Stovepipes, Etc.

Acme Quality Iron Enamel is made to impart a brilliant, jet black finish to stoves, ranges, heating drums, grates, fire screens, stovepipes, andirons and all surfaces subjected to a great heat. It is better than stove polish and good for wood as well as metal surfaces. Before applying, remove dirt, grease, rust or scale. This may be done with benzine, *but be careful not to use it near a fire.* Apply a thin coat of Enamel with a soft

varnish brush. For an extra fine finish apply two coats, permitting the first coat to stand at least 24 hours before applying the second. Should Enamel not work freely, add a *very little* turpentine. Surfaces exposed directly to flames, or that become "red hot," will require enameling more frequently than other parts. When a freshly enameled surface is subjected to extreme heat, it may give off an odor for a short time, but it quickly disappears.

To Use Acme Quality Stovepipe Enamel

A brilliant black finish. It dries with a brilliant lustre, withstands great heat extremes of temperature. Have surface clean and dry. Use a soft varnish brush. Should it not work freely, add a very little turpentine—not enough to dim the lustre. One coat is usually sufficient,

but for an extra fine finish two may be applied, in which event, allow at least 24 hours for the first coat to harden. It works equally well upon metal and wood surfaces and over old finishes. This Enamel prevents rust and decay of iron, is inexpensive, easy to apply and will save cost of labor and material many times over in added length of service of article upon which applied.

If it's a surface to be painted, enameled,
stained, varnished or finished in any
way, there's an Acme Quality
Kind to fit the purpose.



Bath Tubs and Surfaces Exposed to Water and Steam

Acme Quality Bath Tub Enamel (Neal's) is an ideal finish for many articles besides bath tubs and foot-baths. It forms a hard, durable, lustrous enamel surface that will resist the action of steam or moisture in any form. It makes a sanitary, cleanly and inviting finish for the inside and outside of refrigerators and ice-boxes. The woodwork, walls and ceilings of bathrooms may also be enameled to advantage.

To Enamel an Old Zinc Bath Tub first see that the surface is clean, dry and smooth. Stir Enamel well. Apply in *thin*, even coats with a chiseled varnish brush, being careful not to go over the surface after Enamel has commenced to "set." Commence at top of the tub, finishing sides first. If Enamel should not brush on easily, add a *very little* turpentine—not enough to dim the lustre. Allow from 24 to 48 hours for each coat to harden and when hard sandpaper all but last coat lightly with "00" sandpaper. Three or four coats make an excellent finish. Allow three days for last coat to harden before turning on the water.

To Enamel Bath Tubs that have been enameled before, observe the same process as for new surfaces, except that two or

three coats at the most will make an excellent finish.

For Wall and Plaster Surfaces that have been Finished Before, first wash the surface clean with warm water to which a little ammonia may be added, then sandpaper smooth with "00" sandpaper. Dust off loose particles. Apply two coats of Acme Quality Enamel Primer. Allow 24 hours to harden, then sand lightly with "00" sandpaper and dust off clean. Apply two coats of Acme Quality Bath Tub Enamel (Neal's), allowing 24 to 48 hours for first coat to harden, then sandpaper lightly, dust off clean and apply finishing coat. One gallon of Primer will cover about 600 square feet and a gallon of Enamel about 450 to 500 square feet. A *rubbed finish* (smooth and lustreless) may be imparted by rubbing with finely powdered pumice stone and water. Let Enamel stand three to four days before rubbing. A *polished finish* may be obtained by polishing rubbed finish with rotten stone and water.

For Wood and Plaster Surfaces that have not been finished before, the same directions apply as for previously finished surfaces, except that *plastered* surfaces should first be sized with Acme Quality Extra Wall Sizing, or Acme Quality No-Lustre Primer.



Carriages, Autos, Wagons and Other Vehicles

Carriages and Automobiles

Acme Quality Carriage and Automobile Paints (Neal's) are made expressly for re-finishing carriages, automobiles, sleighs and vehicles of all kinds. They are made from fine carriage varnish combined with the highest grade of color. They are offered in black, greens, wine colors, vermillion, blue, cream, yellow, auto gray and carmine red. Anyone can apply them by following very simple directions. They dry quickly and hard and are used for many other purposes besides repainting vehicles. Iron fences, porch furniture, lawn swings, store fronts, in fact for *any old thing*—indoors or outdoors—requiring a durable varnish-gloss finish in rich, handsome colors, can be satisfactorily finished with these paints.

To Finish Surfaces Painted Before—Clean old surface with soap and water, or water to which a small amount of ammonia is added. Use warm water if possible. Sand smooth with "00" sandpaper. Apply the paint, flowing on smoothly with chiseled varnish brush. This is usually sufficient, but when the old finish is in very bad condition, when an extra fine finish is desired, or when a light color is applied over a darker color, two coats should be applied, sanding first lightly after 48 hours with "00" sandpaper, before brushing on the second coat. When

two coats are used thin first coat with one-third turpentine. When the old surface is so badly worn, cracked and marred that it would be impossible to sandpaper smooth, it should be removed with Acme Quality Paint and Varnish Remover, as explained on page 23. When old finish is removed, proceed in the same manner as for surfaces that have not been previously finished.

To Finish Surfaces that have not been Finished Before—Prime first with Acme Quality Strictly Pure White Lead in Oil. For *soft* wood, thin Lead to the consistency of liquid paint by adding *raw* linseed oil and a *little* turpentine; for *hard* wood, use more turpentine and a *little* raw linseed oil. Tint the White Lead slightly by adding a small amount of the Carriage and Automobile Paint. Apply with flat paint brush. After 48 hours sandpaper smooth with "0" or "00" paper. Apply a second coat of White Lead, tinted as before, but thinned in the same manner as for *hard* wood. After 48 hours sandpaper and apply one or two coats of Acme Quality Carriage and Automobile Paint (Neal's) with chiseled varnish brush. If two coats are used thin first coat one-third with turpentine and allow to harden for 48 hours and sandpaper lightly with "00" paper before applying finishing coat.

Re-Finishing Automobiles

Preparation of Surfaces—Absolute cleanliness is necessary in order to secure satisfactory results in automobile refinishing. Every part of the car should be cleaned thoroughly and all dirt, dust, grease and oil removed.

The body of the car should be washed thoroughly using a good auto soap, and should be well rinsed with clean water to remove all traces of the soap. Surfaces such as the rear axle, brake-drums, the wheels, hubs, spokes, motor, transmission, frame, etc., which collect grease and dirt, must be given special attention. Heavy accumulations of grease and dirt should first be scraped off with a putty knife, then cleaned with gasoline after which the surface should be washed off with a strong soap solution and then rinsed with clear water in order to remove any traces of soap.

Top, side curtains and upholstery should be dusted off thoroughly. Grease and oil spots should be removed with gasoline and afterwards the entire surface washed with soap and water, which in turn must be rinsed off before applying any finish.

All surfaces except top, curtains and upholstery should be sandpapered thoroughly before any finish is applied, being careful to remove all dead paint and varnish. In case any polishes containing wax have ever been used on the car special care must be taken to see that every trace of wax is removed. If rust spots appear on metal surfaces remove as thoroughly as possible with emery paper or emery cloth. Where the paint is scaling from metal surfaces go over the surface thoroughly using No. 0 Emery Paper. Be careful to dress down the abrupt breaks at the edges.

The finishing of the body, fenders, wheels and chassis will be made much

easier if the top, seat cushions, lamps, tires etc. are removed.

Painting should be done in some place free from dust. This is important as every dust particle will make a speck in the finish. For best results a temperature of as near 70° Fahrenheit as possible should be maintained.

To Apply Acme Quality Motor Car Finish

Priming or Undercoat—After the surface has been thoroughly cleaned and sanded and dusted off, apply a first coat of Acme Quality Motor Car Finish Undercoating, using a 2 inch or 2½ inch Fitch or Cannel Hair Brush. Allow this first coat to harden thoroughly which will require 24 to 36 hours. The exact time of drying depends upon the humidity, temperature, etc. Before applying the succeeding coat sand the surface with "00" sandpaper and dust off clean.

For the average touring car or runabout one pint of Acme Quality Motor Car Finish Undercoating will be sufficient.

Second Coat of Acme Quality Motor Car Finish (Color Coat)—Apply a coat of Acme Quality Motor Car Finish of the desired color. This color coat should be flowed on evenly with a good 2 inch or 2½ inch Chiseled Bristle Varnish Brush. Allow this coat to harden thoroughly.

For a small touring car or runabout one quart will be sufficient.

Finishing Coat—Go over the entire surface carefully with a duster, then apply a finishing coat of Acme Quality Motor Car Finish, Auto Clear Finishing. This is a clear transparent varnish which cannot be excelled for this purpose. It should be flowed on evenly with the same kind of a brush as used to apply the color coat. Allow this last finishing coat to

harden thoroughly before running the car out on the road.

For a small touring car or runabout one quart of Acme Quality Motor Car Finish Auto Clear Finishing will be sufficient.

To Apply Acme Quality Auto Hood and Fender Enamel

Have the surface perfectly clean, dry and free from rust, dirt and grease. Remove rust with a steel brush or emery cloth. If the surface is rough, finish as smoothly as possible with emery cloth and dust off clean, then apply one coat of the enamel allowing it 12 to 24 hours to become hard. One coat of Acme Quality Auto Hood and Fender Enamel is usually sufficient, but if it is desired to apply two coats allow the first coat to dry at least 48 hours before applying a second.

One pint of Acme Quality Auto Hood and Fender Enamel is sufficient for the ordinary automobile.

To Use Acme Quality Auto Engine Enamel

The surface to be enameled must be free from grease, dirt and oil. To remove grease and dirt first scrape off all the accumulation using a putty knife or some similar instrument, then clean off with gasoline and afterward wash the surface thoroughly using a strong soap solution. Rinse with clean water after washing in order to remove any traces of soap. When thoroughly dry sandpaper the entire surface to be enameled. Rough spots should be smoothed down with emery paper or emery cloth. Dust off clean and apply one coat of the enamel. One coat is usually sufficient, but in case two coats are to be used thin the first coat in proportion to one part of turpentine to four parts of enamel. Allow at least 48 hours for the first coat to harden, then sandpaper lightly and apply the second coat of the enamel without thinning.

Apply the enamel with a chiseled var-

nish brush, flowing it on evenly.

For the ordinary motor one-half pint of Acme Quality Auto Engine Enamel is sufficient.

To Use Acme Quality Auto Seat Dressing

Clean off the surface carefully and wipe the dust out of the folds and seams of the upholstery. Flow on a heavy coat of the dressing using a small varnish brush, keeping the brush full and applying liberally. Do not attempt to brush out the Dressing. After application look over the surface carefully and touch up any missed spots or spots where the Dressing has not been evenly applied.

In case the surface is in such condition that two coats of Dressing are considered advisable the second coat can be applied immediately after the first coat has set, which will be in a very few minutes.

Flow the Dressing on rapidly. Do not attempt to brush it out in a thin coat.

Acme Quality Auto Seat Dressing dries very rapidly and under ordinary conditions the car can be used in a few hours after the Dressing is applied. The characteristic odor which is very apparent immediately after the Dressing has been applied entirely disappears within a few hours. The brush should be cleaned with alcohol immediately after using.

For the ordinary small touring car one pint of Acme Quality Auto Seat Dressing is sufficient.

Caution—Doors and windows of closed cars and limousines should be opened and left open when applying the Dressing. The Dressing should not be applied inside the garage or a closed room, but car should be placed where the air can circulate freely to remove gases and odors while the Dressing is being applied. Dressing must not be applied or exposed near a flame or intense heat as the fumes given off while it is drying are very inflammable.

To Apply Acme Quality Auto Polish

Acme Quality Auto Polish is a clear, transparent liquid. It dries almost instantly and therefore does not gather dust. Neither does it contain gums or rosin or other substances which so quickly injure the finish.

Apply with a soft cloth or waste and polish immediately with clean waste or soft cloth. Acme Quality Auto Polish will not injure the finest varnish, but cleans and renews the lustre and prolongs the life of the finish.

To Use Acme Quality Auto Top Dressing

In this line we offer three Dressings. All of these Dressings are black in color.

For Mohair tops, or tops of Khaki Cloth use Acme Quality Auto Top Dressing, Mohair.

For imitation leather or composition tops use either Acme Quality Auto Top Dressing, Leather Gloss Black or Leather Dull Black, according to the finish you desire.

To Apply—Dust off the surface to be coated and clean thoroughly. If badly soiled wash with warm water and soap to remove all dirt and grease, then rinse with clear cold water to remove all traces of soap that may remain after washing. If there are any oil spots remove them with gasoline.

Apply the Dressing with an ordinary paint brush just as received in the can. Thinning is unnecessary.

One coat is usually sufficient. However two coats may be applied if necessary.

In case the top has become so worn and porous that the Dressing strikes through, this may be prevented by wetting the fabric before applying the Dressing.

Enameling Bicycles

Acme Quality 'Cycle Enamel is offered in a line of rich, handsome yellows, reds, blues, browns, greens, maroon, black, ivory and white. It gives a highly brilliant, glossy finish that will resist the hardest wear and exposure. Put up in $\frac{1}{4}$ -pint cans ready for use. Anyone can apply it.

To Apply—Clean the surface thoroughly with soap and warm water, or water to which a little ammonia is added. Be sure

that no grease, dirt, or foreign substance remains on the surface. Sandpaper surface with "00" sandpaper. Stir Enamel well. Apply with a chiseled varnish brush. One coat of a dark color is frequently sufficient. If a light color, two or possibly three coats may be used. Allow 24 hours between coats and sandpaper under coats lightly with "00" sandpaper. Should the Enamel not work freely, add a *very little* turpentine.

Tractors, Wagons and Farm Implements

To Use Acme Quality Truck and Tractor Paint

Acme Quality Truck and Tractor Paint is made especially for refinishing tractors, trucks, gasoline motors and the various implements and tools that go to make up

the equipment of the modern farmer. It is offered in appropriate colors as used by the leading manufacturers.

To Apply—The surface to be painted must be dry and free from grease, dirt and oil. To remove grease and dirt first scrape off all accumulations using a

putty knife or some similar instrument. Then clean off with gasoline and afterwards wash the surface thoroughly using a strong soap solution. Rinse with clear water after washing in order to remove any traces of soap. When thoroughly dry sandpaper the surface to be painted. Rough spots should be smoothed down with emery paper or emery cloth. Dust off clean before applying any paint. Be sure to stir paint thoroughly before using. One coat is usually sufficient.

In case two coats are to be used thin first coat in proportion of one part of turpentine to four parts of paint. Allow at least 48 hours for first coat to harden, sandpaper lightly then apply the second coat of Acme Quality Truck and Tractor Paint without the addition of any thinner.

Paint should be applied with a chiseled varnish brush and be flowed on evenly. In case paint does not work freely a very little turpentine may be added to the last coat, but this should be done very care-

fully as the addition of too much turpentine kills the gloss.

Acme Quality Wagon and Implement Paint is offered in black, yellow, green, blue and red for wagons, trucks, farm implements and heavy vehicles of all kinds. It is ready to apply and may be used successfully by anybody. This paint dries with a handsome lustre, covers solidly over old finishes, is tough and durable.

To Apply—Clean the surface thoroughly with soap and water, or water with a small amount of ammonia added, and see that all grease and dirt are removed. Sandpaper with "0" paper if very rough. Stir paint well and keep stirred while in use. Apply a coat of Acme Quality Wagon Paint with a soft varnish brush, being careful to brush out evenly. Allow 48 hours to dry, then sandpaper lightly with "00" sandpaper, dust off clean and apply a second coat. Should the paint not work freely, add a *very little* turpentine—not enough to dim the lustre.

If it's a surface to be painted, enameled,
stained, varnished or finished in any
way, there's an Acme Quality
Kind to fit the purpose.



Screens, Porch Furniture, Garden Tools, Blackboards

Window and Door Screens

Acme Quality Screen Enamel imparts a handsome enamel finish that will resist severe exposure and prevent rusting. Offered in green, gloss black, and flat black. To use, have surface perfectly clean and dry. Stir Enamel well and

apply with a varnish brush. One coat is sufficient on wire, but on new wood work, or when an especially fine finish is desired, two coats may be applied. Sand first coat lightly with "00" sandpaper after 24 hours.

Lawn and Porch Furniture

Acme Quality Porch Furniture Enamel gives a brilliant finish in black, bright red, or green to lawn and porch furniture, swings, flower stands, iron railings, etc. To apply see the old surface is perfectly clean. If rough, sandpaper with "0" paper. Stir Enamel and keep well stirred while in use. One coat is usually sufficient but two may be applied when an extra fine finish is desired.

Acme Quality Carriage and Automobile Paint (Neal's) makes an excellent finish for lawn and porch furniture. Directions for applying are given on page 51.

Acme Quality Varnish. *Acme Quality Sparkote* is particularly adapted for lawn and porch furniture, this being made especially to withstand rain, shine and outside exposure. Apply according to directions given on page 20.

Garden Tools and Implements

Acme Quality Carriage and Automobile Paint (Neal's) makes the best protective coating for articles of this description,

such as lawn mowers, hose reels, wheelbarrows, ladders, etc.

Directions for applying on page 51.

Blackboards

Acme Quality Liquid Slating is offered in black and deep green. To apply, on new work, see that the surface is perfectly smooth and dry. First, size with a coat of *Acme Quality Extra Wall Sizing* thinned one-third with benzine, or *Acme Quality Liquid Wood Filler*. After seven to eight hours, apply a coat of Liquid

Slating, using a flat bristle brush. Let stand for six hours then apply second coat. If Slating is too thick or dries glossy, thin with a very little turpentine. On surfaces that have been previously finished omit the sizing and apply one coat of the Slating. One gallon will cover from 600 to 700 square feet.



Row Boats, Canoes, Launches, Sail Boats, Yachts

We offer a complete line of Acme Quality materials suitable for protecting and artistically finishing all kinds of marine craft.

They are put up in convenient size packages and possess the greatest possible weather-resisting properties.

Canoes

The entire outside surface of canoes and row boats is usually finished in one color and with the same kind of material; but on motor boats, larger sail boats and yachts, different materials are required for the different exposures and a greater latitude in color and style of finish is customary.

Acme Quality Carriage and Automobile Paints (Neal's) make an excellent finish for canoes. They are offered in appropriate colors, are very easy to apply, and give a hard, durable varnish gloss coating which resists the action of the water excellently.

To Finish Exterior of Hull

Clean old surface thoroughly, using soap and water, or water to which a small amount of ammonia has been added. Be sure to remove all grease, dirt and foreign substances. Allow this to become perfectly dry, then sand the surface smooth with "00" sandpaper and dust off clean. Apply Acme Quality Carriage and Automobile Paint (Neal's) flowing

on smoothly with a suitable varnish brush. This is usually sufficient.

When the old finish is in very bad condition or when a light color is applied over a darker color, two coats of Acme Quality Carriage and Automobile Paint (Neal's) should be applied. Allow this first coat to dry at least 48 hours and sand lightly with "00" sandpaper and dust off clean before applying a second coat.

Finishing the Interior of the Canoe

The hull proper should be finished in the same manner as described for finishing the exterior. Gratings, thwarts, paddles and varnished work, if in good condition, should be sanded with "00" sandpaper, dusted off clean and then varnished with Acme Quality Sparkote. For complete directions for applying the varnish, see page 20.

If the surface is in bad condition, remove the old varnish, using Acme Quality Paint and Varnish Remover, the use of which is described on page 23. After this is done varnish may be applied the same as before described.

Row Boats

These are usually painted inside and out, using the same material on all surfaces.

To Use Acme Quality Hull Paint or Acme Quality House Paint

Be sure the boat is perfectly dry. Remove all dirt and grease by scrubbing with soap and water, or water to which a small amount of ammonia has been added. Remove all loose or scaly paint.

If the paint is in bad condition, it is best to remove the entire paint coating, using Acme Quality Paint and Varnish Remover, the use of which is described on page 23. Remove all loose putty, then proceed with the application of Acme Quality House Paint or Acme Quality Hull Paint, in the same manner as described on pages 12 and 13. Use a good grade of White Lead putty for stopping cracks. Do not use the ordinary commercial putty such as is commonly furnished for ordinary house painters' use.

Motor Boats, Launches, Sail Boats and Yachts

In painting or re-finishing any sort of a boat remember that the surface must be free from dampness if good results are desired. Paint should not be applied early in the Spring when there is frost in the wood or on the surface. Boats should not be docked and immediately painted, but should be given sufficient time to become free from moisture before paint is applied. Wherever possible the re-finishing of a boat should be done from the top down with the exception of decks

and floors, which are usually finished after the balance of the work is completed.

Before doing any work whatever the boat should be carefully cleaned, the surface along the water line should be washed with gasoline or turpentine to remove any oil or grease, and then the entire surface should be carefully cleaned by washing with soap and water, or water to which a small amount of ammonia has been added. Rust stains on white or light colored paint may be removed by using a solution of oxalic acid.

Painting Decks and Floors

New Work, Canvassed Decks

Practically all wooden decks and floors for exterior exposure are canvassed. The decks should first be smoothed thoroughly, seams should be calked, and the entire deck be given a coat of paint, being careful to work the paint well into the cracks. Putty cracks carefully, or fill them with Crack and Crevice Filler. Allow this to harden, then sand the surface smooth and apply a heavy coat of paint, laying canvas immediately before the paint becomes hard.

To Use Acme Quality Deck Paint on New Canvas Decks

For first coat reduce the paint by the addition of from two to three pints of raw linseed oil to each gallon. Apply this generously that the canvas may become well saturated with the paint. Do not dampen the canvas before painting, but be sure it is perfectly dry. Allow first coat several days to harden as on account of its penetrating the canvas it

hardens slowly. Apply a second coat without the addition of any thinner. Allow this to become perfectly hard, sand the entire surface, dust off clean and apply a third coat, which, when hard, will produce a durable and beautiful finish. One gallon of Acme Quality Deck Paint, reduced as directed, will cover about 150 square feet of surface on the first or priming coat on new canvas. On second coat and succeeding coats, one gallon will cover from 400 to 500 square feet of surface.

Previously Painted Canvas Decks

Decks on which the old paint has begun to check or crack should be sandpapered or holystoned to remove as much of the old paint as possible. Then apply two coats of Acme Quality Deck Paint in accordance with directions for new work, except that the first coat need not be reduced. If, for any reason, the paint does not seem to brush out freely, it may be thinned slightly with turpentine, not more than one-half pint to a gallon.

Varnishing Decks and Floors

To Use Acme Quality Varnish

Neptune Spar is eminently suitable for decks, floors of cabins and similar surfaces subjected to extremely hard usage. It may be used over painted surfaces or on natural or stained wood. We also recommend the use of Acme Quality Sparkote, this varnish being particularly recommended for surfaces where it is necessary to use a varnish that will set free from dust in a short length of time.

For New Work

The surface must be clean, dry and smooth. If the wood is "open-grained" apply Acme Quality Paste Wood Filler as directed on page 21. Three coats make

Painting Wooden Decks Un-canvased

The usual practice on floors and decks is either to varnish or cover them with canvas, and then paint them. However, in some instances it is necessary to paint without canvassing.

To Use Acme Quality Deck Paint on Bare Wood

See that the surface is perfectly smooth. Apply a first coat of Acme Quality Deck Paint, reduced by the addition of one quart of raw linseed oil to each gallon of paint, being careful to work the paint well into the cracks. Fill cracks with Acme Quality Crack and Crevice Filler. Apply succeeding coats without the addition of any thinner, allowing from 36 to 48 hours between coats. On first coat one gallon will cover about 400 square feet, and on the following about 500 square feet of surface.

the finest finish. Allow four days between coats, or in the case of a quicker drying varnish be sure that the varnish is thoroughly hardened. Sandpaper the undercoat slightly and dust off clean before applying succeeding coats of varnish. The last coat may be rubbed to a flat finish with finely powdered pumice stone and rubbing oil or water. One gallon of Acme Quality Varnish will cover from 500 to 600 square feet, one coat.

For Surfaces Previously Varnished

If the varnish is in bad condition, remove the old varnish with paint and varnish remover, smooth the surface with a scraper, and if the wood is weather-

stained, bleach with oxalic acid, washing the acid off thoroughly with liberal applications of warm water. Allow the surface to become thoroughly dry, then proceed as for new work.

If the surface is in good condition, sand with "00" sandpaper and dust perfectly clean. After this apply one or two coats

of the proper Acme Quality Varnish. If two coats are applied, allow the first coat to become perfectly hard before applying a second. The finishing coat may be rubbed to a flat finish in the same manner as specified in the previous paragraph for rubbing the last coat on new work.

Staining and Filling

This work is necessarily done before varnish is applied. Directions for staining and filling are given on pages 21 and 24. Filler is only required on open-

grain woods. Under no conditions must close-grain woods be filled, nor is shellac to be used for undercoats on marine work of any kind.

Finishing Spars

The spars of large boats are usually painted. For this work Acme Quality Spar Color paint is used, the same directions applying as have been given previously.

Spars on yachts and small sail boats are invariably finished in the natural.

Use either Acme Quality Neptune Spar, or Sparkote, the same directions applying as for varnishing decks.

Caution: Never use Shellac as an undercoat, but build up the finish, using the same quality varnish throughout.

Finishing Machinery

On pleasure craft, gasoline motors and different pieces of machinery are usually finished in an easily cleaned gloss finish. For this purpose we recommend the use of Acme Quality Engine and Machinery Enamel Paint applied in accordance with

directions shown on package. For exhaust manifolds or surfaces exposed to extreme heat, use Acme Quality Aluminum Enamel, Acme Quality Aluminum Paint or Acme Quality Iron Enamel. Apply these in accordance with directions on page 48.

Finishing Fittings, Pipe Rails, Stanchions, Awning Frames, etc.

For small pleasure craft, these are almost invariably finished with Aluminum, or are

in the polished brass finish. For directions in applying Aluminum see page 48.

Finishing Cabins and Upper Works

To Use Acme Quality Hull Paints

The same directions apply here as for painting row boats. See instructions on page 58.

To Use Acme Quality Enamel (Neal's) or Acme Quality Duronamel

See directions for enameling woodwork and surfaces that have been previously

finished as given in detail on pages 27 and 28.

For Staining, or Staining and Varnishing new woodwork, or woodwork that has been previously painted, enameled or varnished, see pages 24 and 25.

For Varnishing and Re-Varnishing, see instructions for varnishing new woodwork on pages 21 and 22, and for re-varnishing old woodwork on page 23.

In varnishing cabins, either inside or outside, we recommend the use of Acme

Quality Sparkote, or Acme Quality Neptune Spar. These varnishes are made especially for marine work.

In case of old varnished work which is to be re-varnished, the usual practice is to first remove the old varnish with Paint and Varnish Remover, then scrape the entire surface with a sharp scraper, removing scratches, bruises and stains as much as possible. After this, bleach weather-beaten spots with oxalic acid. Wash this off thoroughly and proceed as for new work.

Finishing Hulls

Above the Water Line

New work should be planed down smooth and the surface sanded. After the seams have been calked, apply a coat of Acme Quality Hull Paint over the seams and putty the seams evenly with white lead putty. Prime with Acme Quality Hull Paint in accordance with directions for the use of Acme Quality House Paint as described on pages 12 and 13. Allow this to dry thoroughly, then go over the entire surface of the hull carefully and glaze all uneven surfaces with white lead

putty or quick drying putty tinted to match the finishing coat. Allow this to harden, sand the entire surface smooth, dust off clean and apply the finishing coats of Acme Quality Hull Paint in accordance with directions.

In case it is desired to finish the hull in a flat or lustreless white, do not use the flat white as a priming coat, but use Acme Quality Hull Paint—Marine White. For the finishing coats use Acme Quality Marine Whites—Flat White, which will produce a flat or lustreless finish.

To Enamel Hulls

Proceed in the same manner as for a flat white finish, using at least two coats of the Flat White. These coats should be allowed to become perfectly hard, sanded carefully and dusted off clean, after which apply a coat of Acme Quality Marine Whites—Gloss Finish.

To finish surfaces that have been previously painted: Wash along the water line with turpentine or gasoline to remove all grease and foreign substances, which may have accum-

ulated. If the old paint is in bad condition, it is best to burn it off entirely, or remove with Acme Quality Paint and Varnish Remover. If the old surface is already in fair condition, clean the surface carefully by scrubbing or washing and remove all rust stains by using a solution of oxalic acid in water, which must afterwards be carefully washed off with liberal applications of clear water, then proceed in the same manner as for new work which has been primed.

Finishing Hulls

Below the Water Line

New Work: All seams should be calked, the surface smoothed and sandpapered. Paint the seams thoroughly, using Acme Quality Red Lead Composition or Acme Quality Liquid Red Lead. Allow this to become thoroughly dry and putty up seams with white lead putty. Allow this to harden, sandpaper off evenly and apply a coat of Acme Quality Red Lead Composition or Acme Quality Liquid Red Lead to the entire surface. Allow this to harden and apply a second coat. After this is thoroughly dry, apply Acme Quality Copper Paint. For best results we recommend that two coats be applied.

Hulls that have been previously finished: The surface must be perfectly dry. Scrub or wash off the entire surface thoroughly, carefully remove all loose putty, scrape off all loose paint and sand the entire surface thoroughly, using No. 1 or 1½ sandpaper and dust off clean, recalk seams where necessary, then coat all seams with Acme Quality Liquid Red Lead or Acme Quality

Red Lead Composition and putty up all openings with white lead putty. If it has been necessary to remove the paint clear to the wood, proceed in the same manner as with new work. Usually, however, it will only be necessary to apply two coats of Acme Quality Copper Paint, after the preliminary work is finished.

Boats which are intended for use in fresh water can be satisfactorily painted below the water line by using Acme Quality Hull Paint, or Acme Quality House Paint of the desired shade, instead of Acme Quality Copper Paint. However, where there is any tendency for marine growths to form, we recommend the use of the copper paints.

Caution: In sanding old bottoms which have previously been coated with Copper Paint, a respirator should be used, or if this is not possible, bind several thicknesses of cheese cloth over the nose and mouth, as the dust from copper paint is very injurious to most persons.

General Remarks

Painting motor boats, launches, etc.: Practically all of the work on small boats is done by the owner, who in most instances has not had extensive painting experience. Much annoyance will be avoided by following the few simple rules herein outlined, this applying especially to the repainting.

Before beginning any work whatever, see that all bilge is removed from the hull of the boat, allow the wood to stand a sufficient length of time to dry thoroughly. Also remove all oil which may have collected in the bilge.

In the case of a cabin boat, or a large boat, always begin at the top and work down. Paint the upper works and the

cabin first, the outside of the hull above the water line, then the hull below the water line. Finish the fittings and do the banding and striping last.

The inside of the cabin can be finished at any convenient time if this surface is protected.

Spars are usually finished when detached from the boat and this work can be done at any convenient time.

Do not attempt to apply paint too early in the season, while there is yet frost in the wood, as this will be sure to give you trouble. Also examine all surfaces carefully for moisture as painted surfaces show a decided tendency to sweat and gather moisture. This is especially

noticeable when the boats are left near the water.

It is always a saving in time to scrub the entire outer surface of the boat thoroughly before applying any paint.

Time will be saved if all fittings such as pipe rails, cleats, chocks, plates, ventilators, etc., are removed before painting or varnishing is started. This gives an opportunity of cleaning or refinishing them and this should be done before they are put back in place.

Under no circumstances must Shellac be used, nor must liquid fillers be used under any varnished work.

Do not use ordinary varnish for any surfaces which are to be exposed anywhere near the water. Use Aecme Quality Spar-kote or Aecme Quality Neptune Spar. These varnishes are made especially to withstand extreme exposure.

There are dozen of surfaces on every boat where Aecme Quality Aluminum Paint can be advantageously used. Enamel exhaust pipes, intake manifolds, motors, fly wheels, fittings, ports, or in fact any metal surfaces can be given a clean, neat appearance with this finish.

Definitions of Technical Terms

Priming Coat—The first coat of paint on new wood is called the *priming* coat. It forms a foundation for following coats of paint.

Reducer is the liquid used to thin paint, enamel, stain or varnish to the proper working consistency.

Covering Capacity—The ability of paint, enamel, stain or varnish to properly cover or spread over surface.

Opacity—The quality of hiding the surface. Paint and enamel should have both covering capacity and opacity. Varnish and stain must have covering capacity but not opacity; that is, they cover but do not hide the surface.

Elasticity—The ability of the paint, enamel, or varnish film to expand and contract.

Brush out well—Working out the paint, enamel or varnish with the brush so that it covers the surface with a smooth, even thin coat.

Flowing on—Putting on a heavy coat of the finish (usually varnish) and allowing it to flow out level instead of brushing it out smooth.

Laps are the rough, uneven places in a finish which result when the brush is again passed over a surface which has begun to "set," that is, to harden.

Helpful Hints for Home Painters

The Care of Acme Quality Brushes

Brushes should be kept away from heat, moisture, or excessive dryness. Heat will cause the block to shrink and loosen up the bristles. Excessive moisture will cause the block to swell with the same effect.

New Brushes always contain a few, loose, short bristles. These should be shaken out as much as possible before the brush is used. Any brush will lose a few bristles on the first day's work.

A *Paint, Enamel, Stain or Varnish Brush* should be cleaned with turpentine immediately after using so that it will be in good condition when next needed. Put a little turpentine in a small vessel and press the bristles firmly against the bottom and sides of the vessel so that the turpentine will have an opportunity to wash out *all* of the material you have been using. It is a good plan to rest the bristles on the bottom of the vessel and press slightly, then turn the brush in the hand so as to separate the bristles, and allow the turpentine to penetrate and remove all paint material.

The turpentine should then be thoroughly washed out of the brush with soap and water, otherwise it is apt to work up under the ferrule and soften the cement. It will sometimes weaken even a set-in-rubber brush. The brush should then be dried quickly in the open air. The bristles should not be soaked in water or left damp as water softens them and impairs their strength and elasticity.

If necessary to leave a paint or varnish brush over night without cleaning it, hang it in a solution of two parts raw linseed oil and one part turpentine. Cover the bristles entirely with the solution to keep the air from hardening the

material in the brush. Do not let the brush soak in water.

If paint, varnish or other material has been allowed to dry in your brush, it may be necessary to soak it in some material stronger than turpentine, as Acme Quality Paint and Varnish Remover, until the old material has been thoroughly softened. It can then be washed out in turpentine, as above. This should be avoided if possible, as the stronger material is apt to injure the bristles.

If a brush is to be put away for future use, clean thoroughly as directed and then rub a little vaseline on the outside of the bristles to keep them soft and pliable. Wrap the brush in paper and lay it away where it will not be subjected to heat, moisture or excessive dryness.

Kalsomine or Cold Water Paint Brushes can be washed out in clear, warm water.

Lime or Alkali will ruin a bristle brush. If necessary to use lime or alkali compounds, wash the brush out immediately after using with a mixture of two parts water and one part vinegar. This will neutralize the alkali and lessen the injury to the brush.

Cement Set Brushes will not stand in shellac or materials containing alcohol. The alcohol will dissolve the cement and loosen the bristles. Acme Quality Set-In-Rubber Varnish Brushes are recommended for such material.

Dusters should never be wet or put in oil. If necessary to clean them, use turpentine.

Varnish Brushes may be used for paint, enamel or stain, but a flat or round paint brush is not satisfactory to use in varnish.

Care of the Hands

It is wise when painting or finishing to wear a pair of old gloves. If this is not practical, the hands can be protected by rubbing a little vaseline on them before starting to paint. If you have been unfortunate enough to get a little paint or finish on your hands, dip your hands in water

when you are through, then wash them carefully in turpentine. The vaseline keeps the paint or finishing material from penetrating the skin, and dipping your hands in water before washing in turpentine will prevent the turpentine from drying the skin and making your hands rough.

How to Get Paint, Enamel or Varnish Out of Cloth

Fresh paint, enamel or varnish can be removed from cloth with benzine or gasoline. Place a good sized piece of blotting paper under the cloth. Wet another cloth thoroughly with benzine or gasoline and rub the spot hard. The blotting paper will absorb the fluid and prevent it from spreading beyond the spot you are cleaning. After the benzine or gasoline has *all*

evaporated, cover with a damp cloth and run over with a hot flat iron. If the paint has dried, it may be necessary to soften it with Acme Quality Paint and Varnish Remover, which will not injure ordinary kinds of cloth in the least. After thoroughly softened, paint can be removed with alcohol, using the blotting paper and afterwards the hot flat iron, as described above.

How to Avoid "Laps"

Avoiding "Laps" is one of the few hard things for an inexperienced person to learn about painting. A simple remedy for this trouble is to remember that tables, dressers, sideboards or floors have natural "breaks" or panels which should be finished one at a time. For example, the side of a dresser will be paneled, take the top panel and paint, enamel or varnish that part of the dresser, then take the adjoining panel and so on, until

the entire side is finished. Thus, if there are any laps, they will occur where the panels are joined and will not show.

In finishing a floor, start at one corner and take two or three boards only. Finish just as wide a surface at a time as the arm naturally sweeps and paint along the same two or three boards until the entire room has been crossed. Always work from the unfinished into the finished portion, instead of from the finished into the unfinished.

A List of Acme Quality Paints and Finishes Mentioned in this Guide Book and Sizes and Colors in which they are Sold

Acme Quality Aluminum Enamel

Gallons, half-gallons, quarts, pints,
half-pints, quarter-pints.

Acme Quality Aluminum Paint

Gallons, quarts, pints, half-pints and
quarter-pints.

Acme Quality Art Wood Finishes

Gallons, half-gallons, quarts, pints, half-
pints.

No. 25 Flemish Oak, No. 26 Antwerp
Oak, No. 27 Greenish Weathered, No. 28
Golden Oak, No. 29 Brown Flemish, No.
30 Silver Gray, No. 31 Mission Oak, No.
33 Austrian Oak, No. 35 Walnut, No. 36
Mahogany, Mahogany Ground Color.

Acme Quality Auto Engine Enamel

Quarts, pints, half-pints, quarter-pints.
Black, Light Gray, Aluminum.

Acme Quality Auto Hood and Fender Enamel

Quarts, pints, half-pints. Black.

Acme Quality Auto Polish

Gallons, half-gallons, quarts, pints, half-
pints.

Acme Quality Auto Seat Dressing

Gallons, pints, half-pints, quarter-pints.

Acme Quality Auto Top Dressing

Gallons, quarts, pints, half-pints. Fur-
nished in Mohair, Leather Gloss Black and
Leather Dull Black Finishes.

Acme Quality Bath Tub Enamel (Neal's)

Gallone, half-gallons, quarts, pints,
half-pints, quarter-pints.
Pure White.

Acme Quality Barn and Roof Paint

Barrels, half-barrels, five-gallons, gal-
lons.

Acme Quality Bull-Frog Green

25-lb. pails, 12½-lb. pails, 5-lb. cans,
1-lb. cans.

Light, Medium, Deep and Double
Deep Shades.

Acme Quality Cabinet Enamel

Gallons, half-gallons, quarts.
In Gloss Finish and Eggshell Finish.
White and Ivory.

Acme Quality Carriage and Auto- mobile Paint (Neal's)

Gallons, half-gallons, quarts, pints,
half-pints.

Raven Coach Black, Cream, Citron
Yellow, Brewster Green, Brilliant Blue,
Acme Wine, Coach Green, Driving Cart
Red, Carmine Red, Vermilion, Clear
Carriage and Auto Varnish, Auto Gray.

Acme Quality Cement Coater

Barrels, half-barrels, five-gallons, gal-
lons, half-gallons, quarts.

Ivory White, Dust Drab, Cement Color,
Terra Cotta, Green, also Flat White.

For inside use only.

Acme Quality Colors in Oil (Master Painters')

25 and 12½-lb. pails, 1 and 5-lb. cans.

Ivory Drop Black, Refined Lamp Black, Sign Writers' or Lettering Black, Cobalt Blue Shade, Prussian Blue, Ultramarine Blue, Raw Umber—Turkey, Burnt Umber—Turkey, Raw Sienna—Italian, Burnt Sienna—Italian, Vandyke Brown Color, Chrome Green—Light, Medium and Deep, Tuscan Red—Light and Deep, Indian Red, Venetian Red, Rose Pink, Rose Lake, Turkey Red (Lake), True American Vermilion—(Chrome Red), Chrome Yellow, Chemically Pure—Lemon, Medium and Orange, Chrome Yellow "A"—Lemon, Medium and Orange, Golden Ochre, Yellow Ochre—French, Dutch Pink.

Acme Quality Crack and Crevice Filler

One-pound, two-pound, five-pound cans.

Acme Quality Cycle Enamels

Half-pints and quarter-pints.

Merkel Yellow, Khaki Color, Indian Blue, Thor Blue, Harley-Davidson Drab, Excelsior Khaki, U. S. Standard Khaki, Excelsior Drab, Excelsior Gray, Harley-Davidson Gray, Snell Blue, Indian Red, Dayton Red, Jet Black, White, Royal Blue, Bright Red, Carmine Maroon, Stearn's Yellow, Bull Frog Green—Light, Golden Brown—Light, National Blue, French Gray.

Acme Quality Deck Paint

Barrels, half-barrels, five-gallons, gallons, quarts.

Light Red, Deep Red, Light Lead, Dark Lead, Deep Yellow, French Yellow, Gray and Drab.

Acme Quality Duronamel

Gallons, half-gallons, quarts, pints, half-pints.

White.

Acme Quality Enamel Primer

Barrels, half-barrels, five-gallons, gallons, half-gallons, quarts, pints, half-pints.

Acme Quality Enamels (Neal's)

Gallons, half-gallons, quarts, pints, half-pints, quarter-pints.

Lustrous Black, Snow White, Ivory.

Acme Quality Engine and Machin- ery Enamel Paint

Gallons, quarts and half-pints.

Black, Extra Deep Green, Low Visibility Gray and Wine Color.

Acme Quality Exterior Cement Finish

Barrels, half-barrels, five-gallons, gallons, half-gallons, quarts.

White, Light Gray, Dark Gray, Lead Color, Slate Color, Cream.

Acme Quality Fire Retardent Shingle Paint

Barrels, half-barrels, five-gallon cans, gallon cans.

No. 126 Red, No. 127 Green, No. 128 Brown.

Acme Quality Flat Brick Color

Kegs, 25-lb. and 12½-lb. tins.

Detroit Red.

Acme Quality Floor Paint (Granite)

Gallons, half-gallons, quarts, pints.

Golden Yellow, Light Red, Drab, French Yellow, Gray, Deep Red, Deep Yellow, Light Brown, Lead Color, Light Lead Color, Dark Oak, Coffee Brown, Light Oak.

Acme Quality Floor Wax

One-pound and five-pound cans.

Acme Quality Furniture Polish

Gallon, half-gallon, quart, pint, half-pint cans and 4-oz. bottles.

Acme Quality Household Paint

Pints, half-pints.

Black, White, Peacock Blue, Dark Brown, Light Brown, French Gray, Pea Green, Dark Red, Cream, Pink, Cherry Red, Lead Color, Bright Red, Egyptian Green, Bright Blue, Light Yellow, Screen Green, Screen Black.

Acme Quality House Paint

Barrels, half-barrels, five-gallons, gallons, half-gallons, quarts, pints, half-pints.

Offered in a complete line of Whites, Tints and Colors.

Acme Quality Interior Enamel

Gallons, half-gallons, quarts, pints, half-pints, quarter-pints.

Snow White, Pearl Gray, Apple Green, Shell Pink, Gobelin, Ivory, Blue Tint, Bright Blue, Black—Lustrous and Dead Black, Claret Color.

Acme Quality Iron Enamel

Half-pint cans.

Black.

Acme Quality Iron Primer

Barrels, half-barrels, five-gallons, gallons.

Acme Quality Kalsomine

Tints.

Barrels, half-barrels, quarter-barrels and five-pound cartons.

Offered in Finishing White, Tinting White and twenty tints.

Solid Wall Colors.

Barrels, 5-lb. cartons and 2½-lb. cartons.

Offered in twelve colors.

Acme Quality Liquid Red Lead

Barrels, half-barrels, five-gallons, gallons.

Acme Quality Liquid Slating

Gallons, half-gallons, quarts, pints, half-pints.

Black and Deep Green.

Acme Quality Liquid Wood Filler

Barrels, half-barrels, five-gallons, gallons, half-gallons, quarts, pints and half-pints.

Acme Quality Marine White

Gallons and quarts.

Interior White, Enamel White, Flat White and Gloss White.

Acme Quality Moss Green Roof Paint

Barrels, half-barrels, 5-gallon cans, gallon cans, half-gallon and quarts.

Green.

Acme Quality Motor Car Finishes

Gallons, quarts, pints, half-pints.

Auto Black, Auto Green, Auto Blue, Auto Brown, Auto Gray, Auto Sport Green, Auto Clear Finishing, Auto Red, Auto Wheel White, Auto Wheel Cream and Auto Undercoating.

Acme Quality No-Lustre Finish

Gallons, half-gallons, quarts, pints, half-pints.

White, No. 56 Light Buff, No. 53 Light Yellow, No. 64 Pink, No. 59 Pea Green, No. 57 Blue Tint, No. 60 Old Rose, No. 22 Light Brown, No. 25 Rich Red, No. 65 Deep Buff, No. 66 Silver Gray, No. 67 Light Tan, No. 68 Ivory, No. 69 Olive Green, No. 70 Light Green, No. 71 Delft Blue, No. 72 Deep Tan, also No-Lustre Primer.

Acme Quality Oil Wood Stains

Gallons, half-gallons, quarts, pints, half-pints.

Walnut, Light Oak, Mahogany, Deep Mahogany, Flemish Oak, Dark Oak.

Acme Quality Paint and Varnish Remover

Gallons, half-gallons, quarts, pints, half-pints.

Acme Quality Paste Wood Filler

25-lb., 12½-lb., 5-lb., 1-lb. tins.

Natural, Light Antique, Dark Antique, Extra Dark Antique, Extra Dark Golden Oak, Light Golden Oak, Dark Golden Oak, Mahogany.

Acme Quality Porch Furniture Enamel

Quarts, pints, half-pints.

Chair Red, Settee Green, Railing Black

Acme Quality Prepared Graining Colors

1-lb. cans.

Black Walnut, Mahogany, Dark Oak, Light Oak.

Acme Quality Screen Enamel

Gallons, half-gallons, quarts, pints, half-pints.

Green, Gloss Black, Flat Black.

Acme Quality Shingle Stain

Barrels, half-barrels, five-gallons, gallons.

No. 1 Golden Brown, No. 2 Indian Red, No. 3 Forest Green, No. 4 Weather-stain Tint, No. 5 Oxide Red, No. 6 Ivy Green, No. 9 Moss Green, No. 7 Silver Gray, No. 10 Bungalow Brown, No. 11 Green, No. 8 Black.

Acme Quality Stovepipe Enamel

Quarts, pints, half-pints, quarter-pints. Black.

Acme Quality Strictly Pure White Lead

500-lb., 250-lb., 100-lb., 50-lb., 25-lb., 12½-lb. kegs, 5-lb., 3-lb., 2-lb. and 1-lb. cans.

Acme Quality Truck and Tractor Paint

Gallons and quarts.

Black, Red, Gray and Olive Green.

Acme Quality Varnish

Five-gallons, gallons, half-gallons, quarts, pints, half-pints.

Automobile Varnishes

Elastic Wearing Body, Great Lakes Body Finishing, Quick-Rubbing, Quick Black Rubbing, Elastic Gear, One Coat Coach, Truck Varnish, Perfection Japan Gold Size, Atlas Coach Japan, Enamel Leather Restorer.

Exterior Varnishes

Sparkote, Durable Spar, Great Lakes Spar, Extra Coach.

Floor Varnishes

Varnotile, Dull Floor Varnish, Floor-Roc.

Flat Finishes

No-Rub Flat Finish, No. 1 Flat Finish.

Interior Varnishes

Interolite, Extra Pale Finishing, Satin-wood Finish, Vul-K-Lac, Interior Spar, Interior Coach, Light Hard Oil Finish, No. 1 Coach, Hard Oil Finish, No. 1 Furniture (or Copal), "B" Copal.

Special Purpose Varnishes

Bar Top Finish, Linoleum Varnish, Bronzing Liquid, Extra Wall Sizing, Rockoline Shellac.

Damar Varnishes

Pure White Batavia Damar, Extra Damar.

Japans and Dryers

N. Japan Dryer, Ozone White Dryer, Painters' O. K. Dryer, Giant Japan Dryer, Orient Japan Dryer, Banner Liquid Dryer.

Asphaltum Varnishes

Raven Black Asphaltum, Union Black Asphaltum.

Marine Varnishes

Neptune Spar, Sparkote, Durable Spar, Interior Spar, Smokestack and Boiler Black, Union Black Asphaltum.

Acme Quality Varnish Stains

(Davies')

Gallons, half-gallons, quarts, pints, half-pints, quarter-pints.

Walnut, Cherry, Mahogany, Dark Oak, Light Oak.

Acme Quality Varno-Lac

Gallons, half-gallons, quarts, pints, half-pints, quarter-pints.

Walnut, Light Oak, Mahogany, Deep Mahogany, Cherry, Dark Oak, Turkish Red, Mecca Green, Enamel White, Flat Black, Natural Wood Finish, Ground Color.

Acme Quality Venetian Oxide in Oil

25 and 12½-lb. tins.

Acme Quality Veranda Floor Paint

Gallons, half-gallons, quarts.

Warm Gray, Light Lead Color, Yellow, Bright Tan, Dust Drab, Dark Lead Color.

Acme Quality Wagon and Implement Paint

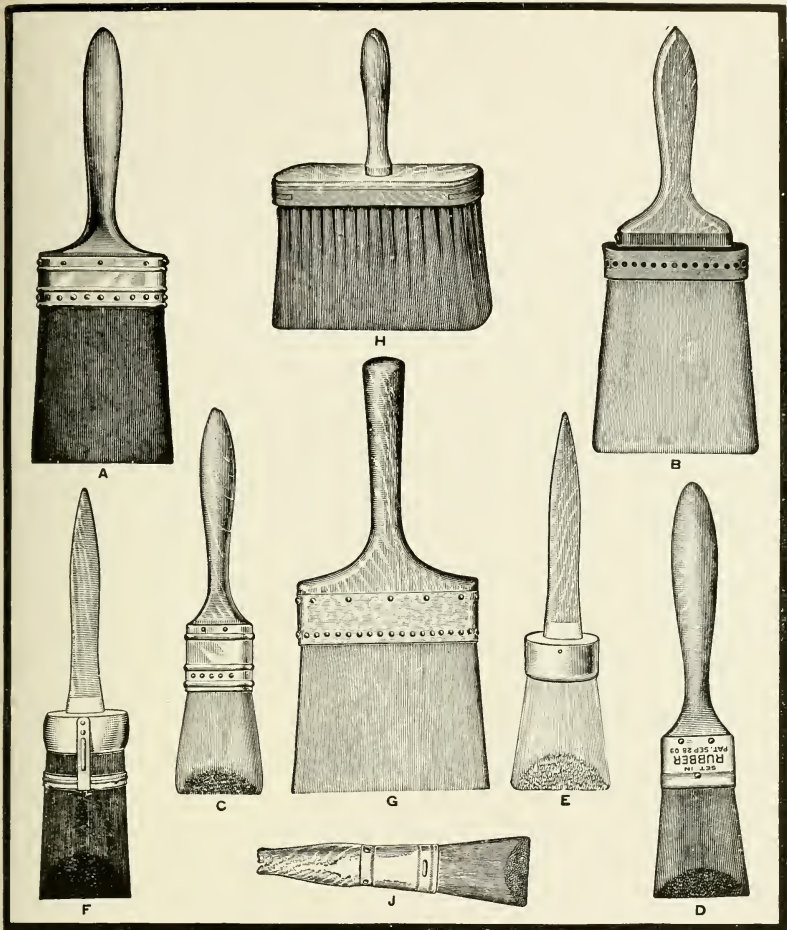
Gallons, half-gallons, quarts, pints, half-pints.

Blue, Red, Green, Yellow, Black.

Michigan Seal White

(Acme Quality)

500-lb., 250-lb., 100-lb., 50-lb., 25-lb., 12½-lb. kegs.



Brushes

The use of a proper brush when painting or varnishing is necessary if the best results are to be obtained. The following descriptions are given as a guidance to

the best brushes to be used for different purposes.

"A" and "B" Flat Wall Brushes used for general painting. Style "A" is known

as a metal bound, flat wall brush. Style "B" is a leather bound or stucco brush. Both styles are made in both white or black bristles and in several qualities. Each quality is made in different widths or sizes, the most popular sizes for general painting being the $3\frac{1}{2}$ and 4 inch. The length of the bristle depends on the quality and the width. Usually the better qualities and the wider brushes have the longer bristles.

"C" and "D" *Flat Varnish Brushes*. For use in varnish, enamels, and for small surfaces in general. They also are made of either black or white bristles and in various widths, lengths and qualities. The sizes generally used are 2, $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 inch.

The cheaper grades of varnish brushes should be avoided, as they are usually thin and made of such cheap material that they are not suitable for use where good results are to be obtained.

"E" *Oval Varnish Brush*. These are preferred by many for use on rough or uneven surfaces, as they hold more varnish and have more body, which makes it easier to lay a uniform coat on uneven surfaces.

Made of either black or white bristle and in various sizes and qualities. The most popular sizes are the 4/0, 6/0 and 8/0.

Many practical painters use the oval varnish brush for varnishing all kinds of

surfaces in preference to the flat varnish brushes. The larger sizes in the better qualities will be found to be very satisfactory for use in general painting.

"F" *Oval Paint Brush*. These are preferred by many for general use in painting and will be found exceptionally suited for trimming or painting uneven surfaces such as columns, spindles, narrow weather boarding, cornice work, etc. Made in either black or white bristles and in various sizes and qualities. The most popular sizes are the No. 8 and No. 10.

"G" *Kalsomine Brush* may be used in kalsomining or in materials containing water, such as paste, etc. The flat brush as shown in illustration "G" is the one used by most painters and decorators, although there are some who prefer what is known as the Dutch Kalsomine Brush—illustration "H." Made in different grades and widths. The most popular sizes of flat kalsomine brushes are the 7 and 8 inch.

"J" *Sash Tools*. Used for drawing sash and painting small surfaces. These brushes are made round, oval or flat, of either black or white bristles, and in various qualities and sizes.

We recommend the use of Acme Quality Brushes. They are made in every style and for every purpose for which a brush can be used.



